

U.S. Stresses NATO Role on Arms Pact

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials emphasized Friday that a Soviet proposal to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe would not be accepted without the full approval of the NATO allies, while President Ronald Reagan expressed optimism about reaching an agreement.

"We've narrowed the gap a little more," Mr. Reagan said after he was briefed in California by Secretary of State George P. Shultz on the Soviet offer.

Mr. Reagan said there must be a "substantial agreement" ready for

signature before a summit meeting could be held.

Meanwhile, Kenneth L. Adelman, the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stressed Friday that "President Reagan is not going to sacrifice the interests of Europeans for having a summit."

Mr. Adelman, who accompanied Mr. Shultz on his visit to Moscow, said he thought that the Europeans were justified in feeling nervous about an agreement that included removing the shorter-range missiles because the Soviet bloc had greater conventional forces.

In Warsaw, Senator Sam Nunn,

chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, also expressed reservations Friday about any agreement to remove the shorter-range missiles from Europe.

Mr. Nunn said that a balance of conventional military forces in Europe between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact would be a precondition to a final decision on eliminating all nuclear weapons from the continent under any new arms control agreement.

"We ought to declare that one of the things we are going to look at before we complete the drawdown" of medium-range missiles "is the

conventional weapons and chemical weapons balance," Mr. Nunn said.

"We have to emphasize conventional arms control parallel to, if not a condition precedent to, going much further than we've gone on INF on the nuclear side," he said.

"We have to have some very substantial reductions by the Soviets," Mr. Nunn criticized the Western alliance for failing to address the imbalance in conventional forces and said its lack of action was being exploited by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"It really is quite inexcusable," he said, "for NATO to be in this position where we have not even thought through or discussed in any kind of comprehensive way what our conventional arms control position is."

Mr. Nunn made his comments on the last day of a trip through Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania in which he discussed arms control with political and military leaders.

At a stopover in Geneva, Mr. Nunn also said there was the need for some "real soul-searching" by NATO if it wants to "stop short of zero-zero" in shorter-range nuclear missiles, perhaps leaving both sides with 100 or more.

"Unless NATO also says we are enthusiastically also going to deploy these shorter-range systems," he said, "there is no need to say that to the Soviets. There is no need in the world for NATO to say no we will not go to zero but on the other hand to say no we will not have any shorter-range systems. That would be the ultimate in absurdity."

In related developments:

• Edward L. Rowley, a U.S. arms control adviser, said Friday in Beijing that the United States sought a total ban on medium-range missiles in Asia and would accept the Soviet offer to reduce its Asian arsenal to 100 warheads only on an interim basis.

Mr. Rowley, who is in Beijing to brief Chinese leaders on Mr. Shultz's visit to Moscow, noted that Mr. Gorbachev spoke only of eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

"It's ambiguous what happens in Asia and we don't like that ambiguity and want to clean this up," Mr. Rowley said.

China and Japan have expressed concern about the Soviet force of SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in Asia, and have said the elimination of such weapons in Europe should be accompanied by similar disarmament in Asia.

• In West Germany, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner was quoted as saying Friday that Western Europe could not give up nuclear weapons until it reached a balance with the Soviet arsenal.

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An American president would thus face the agonizing choice of unleashing strategic missiles at the Soviet Union, inviting retaliation on U.S. cities, or seeing Western Europe overrun. By having an American missile in Western Europe — the Pershing-2 — that could strike the Soviet sanctuary, NATO planners in 1979 hoped to deter the Russians and "couple" the United States to the defense of Europe.

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all U.S. missiles in Europe.

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Soldiers Protect Christian Pilgrims in Jerusalem
Israeli soldiers stood near Christian pilgrims on the Via Dolorosa, or the Way of Sorrows, during a Good Friday procession in the Old City of Jerusalem. According to tradition, it is the route that Jesus took with his cross to the hill of Golgotha, where he was crucified with two criminals.

U.S. Move Hits TVs, Computers

100% Tariff On 4 Classes of Japan's Exports

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan, retaliating against alleged violations of an agreement on semiconductor chips, imposed 100 percent tariffs Friday on four categories of Japanese-made goods.

Products affected are certain color televisions, drills and other power tools, home computers and portable or lap-top computers.

Mr. Reagan said the tariffs, which will in effect double the cost of the goods, will cover \$300 million in annual sales. They take effect immediately, and will include some items already in warehouses in the United States.

The list of items was cut down from an initial compilation that had included refrigerators, film, computer disks and automobile stereos.

The Japanese Embassy said Tokyo was "deeply disappointed" by the trade actions.

"It is regrettable," said the statement, "that the U.S. government's decision is based on a lopsided interpretation of the arrangement and that the U.S. government did not take into account recent positive developments, which were demonstrated by the Japanese government."

The tariff announcement was only one of several events Friday that touched on trade issues with Asia. In Tokyo, the U.S. agriculture secretary, Richard Lyng, asked the Japanese to open their markets to rice, beef and citrus products from abroad. In Seoul, the government announced an economic plan to wean South Korea away from its export dependency. (Page 5.)

The action by Mr. Reagan highlights the most serious trade conflict between the United States and Japan since World War II, and comes as the U.S. deficit in merchandise trade continues to widen despite the falling dollar.

The deficit was a record \$166.33 billion last year, about one-third of that in trade with Japan.

The president had announced March 27 that the United States would impose tariffs to offset losses suffered by American semiconductor producers as a result of what the administration says are violations of the 1986 agreement.

Under that agreement, Japan

See TRADE, Page 6

Washington's New Code Word

'Competitiveness' Is the Undeclared Issue for 1988 Race

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Competitiveness," said Secretary of Labor William E. Brock, a longtime student of political fashions, "is the new code word in Washington, and Washington needs code words. It doesn't think in sentences very often."

Mr. Brock's comment reflects both the sexiness of the competitiveness issue and its lack of precision.

Substantively, competitiveness is a complex issue. But talking to voters such as those interviewed recently in Knoxville, Tennessee, it comes down to two basic human

questions: What kind of jobs will there be for our children here, where we live? What is the chance of maintaining the American standard of living for that next generation?

The fear that gnawed at many Americans in those interviews is that the land of opportunity is becoming a nation of reduced expectations and limited options because of its inability to meet the challenge of economic competition.

Robert Tester, whose surveys are used by many Republicans, says competitiveness "may not be a red-hot issue right now, but it could be at any moment, especially if the economy turns down."

"And," he added, "the candidates and parties want to be sure they don't get caught on the back of the wave."

That may explain why, when the Congressional Caucus on Competitiveness announced it was open for business at the start of the 100th Congress in January, more than 190 House and Senate members signed up.

In February, President Ronald Reagan sent Congress a bulky package of competitiveness proposals, involving 13 separate bills and amendments to seven other existing pieces of legislation.

The president, who has emphasized market forces as the main instrument for economic progress, went further in this set of measures than ever before in defining a role for the federal government in education and training, in basic research and in remedying predatory trade practices by other nations.

The Democratic co-chairman of the competitiveness caucus, Representative Buddy MacKay of Florida and Senator Max Baucus of Montana, welcomed the president's initiative but said it could only be the starting point for a long-term agenda.

"Not sufficiently aggressive," Mr. MacKay said. "Weak tea," Mr. Baucus agreed.

Many of the Democratic presidential hopefuls are vying to show themselves tougher than their rivals in the debate on trade legislation that is central to the competitiveness issue.

The front-runner, former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, early on chose to define himself as a critic of "the new protectionism" that he said some of his fellow Democrats were offering as "snake oil medicine" for curing trade imbalances. Import restraints, he warned in a speech last year, "enrich U.S. industrial weakness, sanction inefficiency and concede the superiority of our competition."

Mr. Hart advocated retaliatory measures only against specific, proven violations of international trade rules and cautioned that "if we could somehow wave a wand and abolish all the illegal trade barriers, the trade deficit would only fall about 10 percent." An overvalued dollar and uncompetitive in-

See COMPETE, Page 2

U.S. to Allow Patents On New Forms of Life

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government, in a decision with broad moral and ethical implications, has said it is clearing the way for inventors to patent new forms of animal life created through gene splicing.

The policy, detailed Thursday by the Commerce Department, would allow the patenting of animals with new traits produced by a variety of new reproductive technologies, including genetic engineering.

The policy was adopted by the department's Patent and Trademark Office and is scheduled to be published Tuesday. It will make the United States the first country to patent animals.

The policy specifically bars the patenting of new genetic characteristics in humans. But one official of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office acknowledged that the decision could eventually lead to commercial protection of new human traits.

"The decision says higher life forms will be considered and it could be extrapolated to human beings," said Charles E. Van Horn, director of organic chemistry and biotechnology in the patent office. "But for the time being, we are not going to consider applications involving human life."

A coalition of animal welfare and public policy groups led by the Humane Society of the United States and the Foundation on Economic Trends in Washington was formed Thursday to block the policy.

"One can infer from this decision that the entire creative process in higher forms of life, including human life, is going to be redirected or controlled to satisfy purely human ends," said Dr. Michael Fox, a veterinarian and scientific director of the Humane Society. "We are not only playing God, we are assuming dominion over God."

The policy has important economic consequences for the biotechnology industry and for agriculture, the fields in which much of the research is being conducted, according to scientists and farming experts.

The policy recognizes the pace of breakthroughs in reproductive technologies involving animals. Genes from different species are



Student Protesters Clash With Police in South Korea
About 3,000 students demonstrated Friday in Seoul to demand the resignation of President Chun Doo Hwan and to show their opposition to his decision to shelve plans for constitutional change. The students fought with more than 1,200 policemen.

Maker of 'Bag Lady' Doll Gets Dressing Down From U.S. Group

By James McBride
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — To hear a California doll manufacturer, Donald Gourley, tell it, it is a piece of art, like a painting or a symphony. But what he calls a piece of art has caused a national flap.

"Outrageous," said Kip Tiernan, 60, the founder of Rosie's Place, a shelter for the homeless in Boston, the city where the controversy began. "The ultimate in vulgarity and poor taste," added The Boston Globe.

At issue is the "Bag Lady" doll, created by one of Mr. Gourley's sons, Ryan, and sold in approximately 2,500 retail outlets as part of a line of dolls called "Ryan's Friends."

About 9,000 have been made. They cost from \$40 to \$500, depending upon the size. The doll has raised the ire of advocates for

the nation's estimated three million to six million homeless.

Homeless women are commonly known as bag ladies because of the shopping bags in which they often carry their possessions.

"This guy and his company have taken a fragile population and exploited it," Ms. Tiernan said.

Chris Sprowal, the president of the National Union of the Homeless, said, "It speaks to the kind of times and country we live in to take people's misery and make a profit from it."

The organization has picketed the warehouse of Mr. Gourley's Los Angeles-based Sher-Staff Products Inc. It also has vowed to picket stores in Boston, New York, Washington, Los Angeles, New Orleans and about nine other cities where the doll is sold until it is discontinued.

The controversy began in late March, when a homeless person spotted one of the

dolls in a window of Noah's, a toy shop in Boston's Copley Place mall, where Tiffany & Co., Neiman-Marcus and other upscale retail stores have outlets. The doll was dressed in rags, mismatched socks and ragged clothes.

Shortly thereafter, the owner of the shop, Albert J. Gardetto, 55, found himself facing a picket line.

"If I really thought that doll was offensive," Mr. Gardetto said, "I would not have it in my store." Mr. Gardetto called the doll an "objet d'art" and donated \$100 to Rosie's Place. His check was returned, accompanied by a scathing letter from Ms. Tiernan.

"To offer us money," Ms. Tiernan wrote, "is to add insult to the injury you have already created in our fragile community." Mr. Gardetto then withdrew the donation.

Mr. Gourley, the manufacturer, said that

the company did not intend to stop selling the doll.

"The artist has a right," he said. "When we developed the bag lady, there was no intention of it being a homeless person. Bag ladies are a part of America."

Maria Foscarinis, the Washington counsel to the National Coalition for the Homeless, said: "It's the type of bizarre contradiction that arrives when you have a social problem that is not adequately being addressed."

She added: "Homelessness is not a fad. It is not a joke. It is not something you can turn into a doll you can sell for the amusement of high-class society."

In Washington, the doll is sold at Flights of Fancy. The owner of the shop, Moe Erfani, said he had stocked the "Ryan's Friends" line for about a year and had carried the "Bag Lady" doll for three months, selling two. Two are in stock: The

smaller one, about 20 inches (about 50 centimeters) tall, sells for \$49, and the 3-foot (90 centimeter) doll sells for \$110.

"I just think it's a piece of art," he said.

Janet Proffitt, a marketing executive for Sher-Staff, said: "We're not trying to make fun of anyone. I have sold it for a year and a half in the gift-market circuit. It's a most popular doll. It's popular with women."

"It's a lady that doesn't dress well," she said. "Women tend to call this character 'bag lady.' It's a term that does not connote homelessness. In the circles I travel in, people call women bag ladies all the time. The doll is cute. The doll is cute. The doll just doesn't know how to dress."

Ms. Tiernan said: "The dolls are not cute. Homelessness is not cute. It never was and it's never going to be. There is no rationale for selling something that depicts a national atrocity."

Troops End Their Revolt In Argentina

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — About 130 rebellious Argentine troops ended on Friday an uprising against President Raul Alfonsin's government over human rights trials of military officers, the army command said.

Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena said the situation has been "definitively solved." He said the situation at the Campo de Mayo infantry school in Buenos Aires would be "normalized in short."

An instructor there who had sought to get students to back the rebellious troops has been removed.

Congressional leaders said that it would probably not be necessary to declare a state of siege, which had been sought by the government.

Earlier Friday, the government declared an army alert and said it would send a bill to Congress providing for a state of siege.

Military officers had said that army units in Buenos Aires and Misiones Provinces had supported the rebellious regiment in the central city of Cordoba.

The leader of the mutiny, Major Ernesto Barreiro, 40, who was cashiered out of the armed forces on Thursday, had already fled from the army camp where the mutiny started.

No details were given of the escape by Mr. Barreiro, who had taken refuge Thursday in the army camp outside. He is believed to have gone to the capital to seek support for the rebellion.

Mr. Alfonsin had put the army on alert to prevent the revolt from spreading beyond the 14th Airborne Infantry regiment camp at the 3d Army Corps headquarters in Cordoba, 440 miles (770 kilometers) northwest of Buenos Aires.

About 150,000 people went into the streets of Buenos Aires on Friday to show support for Mr. Alfonsin and his civilian government.

His inauguration in December 1983 ended nearly eight years of military rule during which a campaign against leftists was waged and Argentina fought and lost a

See REBELS, Page 2

107 Killed In Sri Lanka In Attack By Tamils

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil militants attacked three buses and two trucks with machine guns and grenades on Friday, killing 107 persons, including women and children, the government announced.

Tilak Ratanakara, the chairman of the government Media Center, said it was believed that most of the victims were Sinhalese. Other officials said the Sinhalese were segregated from the Tamils and Moslems and then shot.

Mr. Ratanakara said several Tamil guerrillas stopped the three buses and two trucks on a jungle road near Aluth-Oya Village, 115 miles (186 kilometers) northeast of Colombo, the capital.

The army was called out to protect villagers and retrieve bodies in the area, he added.

Most of the victims had been returning home to Colombo from villages in the Trincomalee district after Tuesday's New Year celebrations with their relatives, Mr. Ratanakara said. The New Year holiday, which marks the Buddha's birth, is celebrated by both Tamils and Sinhalese.

The government had announced a 10-day cease-fire for the New Year and said its forces would not attack Tamil militants on land or by air. Tamil groups agreed to go along if soldiers did not attack, but both sides allege violations.

Tamils, who are mostly Hindu, allege discrimination in jobs, education and use of their Tamil language by the majority Buddhist Sinhalese. Tamils comprise 18 percent of the island's population.

Moderate Tamils want more autonomy for their communities in the north and east of Sri Lanka, where they predominate, while militants want a separate nation.

GENES:

Patents on Life

(Continued from Page 1)

fully splitting embryos in which they are only days old.

The ability to patent such developments, according to those familiar with the situation, could be worth billions of dollars to the inventors and companies that commercialize the technology.

The new policy stems from a 1980 decision in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, that a General Electric Co. researcher could patent a bacterium that was genetically altered to digest crude oil. The organism was developed to combat oil spills.

The court ruled that Congress's original intent in establishing patent laws was to "include anything under the sun that is made by man."

The Patent Office reported Thursday that 15 applications had been received from inventors to patent animal life.

Scientists said the policy would help inventors and companies introduce new gene-altered animals to the market sooner because it would provide commercial protection for work and investment.



President Ronald Reagan and George P. Shultz after talks in Santa Barbara, California.

ALLIES: For West Europeans, a Dilemma Over U.S. and Soviet Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet SS-20s and American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles from Europe.

But several West European foreign ministers indicated Thursday in Brussels that they did not share Secretary of State George P. Shultz's apparent inclination to accept Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal to abolish shorter-range systems as well.

The unenviable prospect of a "second zero option" on shorter-range systems, which would leave NATO exposed to the Warsaw Pact's numerical conventional superiority, has visibly stiffened the determination of the French and British governments to retain and strengthen their independent nuclear forces.

At the National Assembly in Paris, in a conspicuous demonstration of national unity, Socialist deputies joined the conservative majority in voting for a \$79 billion, five-year military plan that includes \$25 billion for nuclear weapons.

In Britain, with a national election on the horizon, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives are portraying the troubled Labor opposition, which wants to scrap nuclear weapons, as irresponsible.

Yet, as one NATO official in Brussels put it, "lots of our assumptions are under challenge." He added: "We are going to have to say we want nuclear weapons because we like them rather than we need them because the Soviets have them. Gorbachev has really pulled the skirts off from under us."

Such pro-nuclear, pro-deterrence forthrightness is possible in

Paris or from Mrs. Thatcher. But it is unthinkable in West Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl has, since 1982, pledged to "make peace with ever fewer weapons." Nowhere in Europe is a government under more self-generated pressure to be seen to be in favor of arms-reduction agreements.

West Germany is the key to the question of shorter-range missiles, since most Soviet weapons in this category are aimed at the country and any new NATO ones would

have to be based there. In a larger sense the entire missile debate since 1979 has been about the defense predicament of West Germany, which has itself renounced nuclear weapons.

In public, Mr. Kohl has spoken in favor of "equal ceilings" for shorter-range systems; in private he is known to believe that new American shorter-range weapons might have to be based in West Germany to match the Soviet Union's superiority while 72 Per-

cent of the West German Air Force, manned by the West German Air Force, might have to be modernized.

But should Mr. Reagan endorse the "second zero option" on shorter-range systems, he will effectively ally himself with Mr. Kohl's domestic opponents in the Social Democratic and Greens parties, which like the U.S. president, increasingly regard nuclear deterrence as "obsolete." Against such a coalition, Mr. Kohl would have little choice but to capitulate.

Mr. Kohl, who is scheduled to meet Monday with NATO security officials, said in a television interview: "We have some 4,600 nuclear weapons in Europe. Even after the removal of the weapons we're talking about, we can still have 4,600 nuclear weapons in Europe and that is hardly leaving our allies naked in front of the Soviet Union."

● In Moscow, Tass said Friday that every time the Soviet Union took an arms initiative in an attempt to meet NATO concerns, Western leaders backed off from their own proposals.

It was commenting on Western press reports which it said referred to surprise in London, Bonn and Paris over the new Kremlin offer.

The proposal, a variant of the "zero option" offered by NATO in 1981 but refused by Moscow, would eliminate all land-based intermediate range missiles, including U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles and Soviet SS-20 and SS-4 missiles, all with a range of 600 to

3,000 miles (1,000 to 4,800 kilometers).

Under the agreement now being considered, the Soviet Union would have to dismantle about 1,200 of its missiles in the longer-range intermediate-range category, while the United States would have to dismantle about 216.

In addition, the Soviet proposal would abolish shorter-range missiles with a range of 300 to 600 miles. U.S. officials estimate that Moscow has about 130 to 140 of the shorter-range missiles, including 80 in Europe and 60 in Asia. The United States has none.

Both sides have hundreds of shorter-range nuclear weapons, those below the 300-mile range. Mr. Shultz said these weapons were not involved in the current negotiations. Nor would the proposals affect American nuclear bombers of various ranges or ship- and submarine-based cruise missiles off European coasts.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, has sponsored labor's favorite trade provision, a proposal that would levy stiff penalties on goods from nations such as Japan that fail to reduce their trade surpluses with the United States by a prescribed amount. In his announcement speech, Mr. Gephardt said he was not willing to "rely on the untender mercies of our trading partners" and said he would make U.S. military assistance conditional on lessened competition from such countries as South Korea.

Another challenger, former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, has gone a step farther. When he declared, Mr. Babbitt said he would "tear up all the complicated trade agreements negotiated in the past and require each nation to balance its trade accounts — or else. If it failed to eliminate one-third of its trade surplus each year, it would face tariffs on its exports rising from 33 percent to 100 percent in three years."

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, planning a second assault on the Democratic nomination, spotted another danger in letting "foreign goods enter our markets without many restrictions."

The profits from those sales, let foreign

North's Tehran Deal: Hasty Bid for Hostages Rejected by McFarlane

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the early morning hours of May 28, 1986, while other members of a White House delegation were asleep in the Tehran Hilton, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North unilaterally struck an arms-for-hostages deal and summoned a planeload of U.S. weapons from Israel as part of the bargain, sources said.

Colonel North, then a member of the National Security Council staff, secretly ordered the waiting airplane filled with missile spare parts to fly to Iran after he had tentatively reached a private agreement with an Iranian middleman, Manucher Ghorbanifar, that two American hostages would be released when the shipment arrived, according to the sources.

However, when Colonel North later awakened his boss on the mission, Robert C. McFarlane, then the White House national security adviser, and informed him of the private agreement, Mr. McFarlane rejected the deal and insisted that all four American hostages be released.

Just as the aircraft was reaching its final checkpoint before turning toward Iran, Mr. McFarlane used a secret communications system to order the plane back to Tel Aviv, the sources said.

Mr. McFarlane had clandestinely

arrived in Tehran three days earlier as part of a White House effort to swap U.S. weaponry for American hostages held by Iranian-backed extremists in Lebanon.

Colonel North's predawn free-lancing and Mr. McFarlane's subsequent veto were cited Thursday by one top investigator into the Iran-contra affair as further evidence of the "terribly amateurish and unprofessional way" in which President Ronald Reagan's high-risk initiative was handled.

In that affair, the United States sold arms to Iran and diverted the profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

Congressional investigators are also studying the episode to determine why Mr. Reagan kept Colonel North involved in the Iranian and contra operations despite suggestions from Mr. McFarlane and others after the May trip that Colonel North be relieved of responsibility for at least one of the operations.

Kuwait Ships Get Soviet Registrations

United Press International

MOSCOW — Kuwait has transferred the registrations of five oil tankers to the Soviet Union and is hoping to transfer registrations of as many as eight others to the United States to prevent Iranian attacks, a Middle East source said Friday.

The report, by a source familiar with details of the transaction, came three days after the Soviet Union announced that it had rented three oil tankers to Kuwait to transport oil through the Gulf.

The source said, however, that the deal consisted of Kuwait transferring the registrations of five of its tankers to the Soviet Union. Three of the tankers are to operate regularly from Kuwait and two are to be in reserve.

Western and Arab sources said the agreement was signed in late March in Kuwait, during an unannounced visit there by the first deputy minister of the Soviet ministry that handles merchant shipping.

The Middle East source said Kuwait had sought to transfer to Soviet registration a larger portion of its fleet of approximately 20 tankers.

But he said U.S. agreement was expected on transferring registrations of another six to eight Kuwait tankers to the United States.

Western sources earlier had predicted U.S. approval for a transfer of registration to protect Kuwaiti oil tanker traffic in the Gulf.

Kuwait has sided with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war, and its ships increasingly have been targets for Iranian attacks.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Tuesday that Moscow was prepared to provide warships to escort Soviet tankers in the Gulf.

A Western source expressed concern at the deepening Soviet involvement in the Gulf, saying the tanker deal "legitimized" the presence there of Soviet warships.

WORLD BRIEFS

Swedish Firm Denies Paying Bribes

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Swedish armaments company Bofors denied Friday that it had paid bribes to key Indian politicians and defense officials to secure a \$1.3 billion contract to supply the Indian Army with an artillery system.

The state radio had quoted senior company sources as admitting that the bribes had been made. However, Per Mossberg, Bofors' chief spokesman, called the report "completely groundless." Swedish radio said Thursday that Bofors, a subsidiary of Nobel Industries Sweden AB, had paid 32 million krona (about \$5 million) since November to Indian contacts through secret Swiss bank accounts. The final sum was to have been much larger, the radio said.

In India, the Defense Ministry denied that any bribes had been paid in the Bofors deal, which the company won in February 1986 against strong French competition.

Assad Said to Extend Offer to Arafat

ALGIERS (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad on Friday offered to end a four-year feud with Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, if he broke with Egypt, Palestinian sources here said. Such a move would bolster Soviet efforts to reunite the divided Palestinian movement.

The effort to reconcile the two leaders, enemies since Syria backed a mutiny by PLO dissidents in 1983, came as rival guerrilla leaders met for the fifth day in Algiers. The leaders are seeking a formula to reunite the PLO before Monday meetings of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Assad's offer was conveyed to Mr. Arafat in a 90-minute telephone call between the guerrilla leader and Khaled Fahoum, the Damascus-based former chairman of the council, said highly placed Palestinian officials. Meanwhile, in a further sign that the feud might be ending, the Algerian news agency APS, quoting Palestinian sources, said that Mr. Assad has been invited to attend the council's meeting.

Afghan Refugees Seek King's Return

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (APF) — A meeting of 5,000 Afghan refugees, many of them tribal leaders, called overwhelmingly on Friday for the return of the exiled Afghan King, Zahir Shah, correspondents said. The tribal assembly, or Jirga, at the Jingle Fir Alizai refugee camp near Quetta, in southwestern Pakistan, was organized by tribal leaders. They were backed by small pro-monarchist parties that do not belong to the seven main parties of the Afghan guerrilla alliance.

Several tribal and religious leaders castigated the heads of the seven parties for not being united. "If we were united," they said, "we would now be fighting the Soviet Union on its own territory." They described the king as being "the most respected Afghan leader in international circles" and the only one capable of bringing about Afghan unity.

4 Blacks Win Suit Against U.S. Paper

NEW YORK (WP) — The New York Daily News, the largest general circulation newspaper in the United States, discontinued against four black reporters and editors in promotions, salaries and assignments, a federal jury has found.

The case was the first one of racial bias involving black editorial employees and a major news organization to go to trial in the United States. The four men, two women, who included one black, is to meet in a few days to set damages. In negotiations with the News, the plaintiffs reportedly had asked as much as \$1 million each.

Jack Dunleavy, a News spokesman, said the paper would appeal and "ultimately be vindicated." F. Gilman Spencer, the News's editor, said 37 of its 445 editorial staff members were minority journalists, including 42 blacks. The News has a circulation of 1.3 million.

For the Record

Moscow conducted an underground nuclear explosion Friday at its test range in Soviet Central Asia. It was the fourth test since it ended a 19-month unilateral test ban on Feb. 25.

Seamus Heaney, 26, the son of Ireland's prime minister, Charles Haughey, has won a seat in Ireland's Senate after failing to gain a lower house seat in the February elections that brought his father to power. He was chosen for the Senate on Thursday in a "ballot" by members of Parliament and local authorities.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French air traffic controllers voted Friday to strike for two hours a day next week, from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. Tuesday through Friday, following the failure of talks between unions and management in a continuing pension dispute. Daniel Temmenbaum, France's director general of civil aviation, said nearly 30 of Air France's 316 daily flights would be delayed and that Air Inter would be forced to cancel 20 to 30 of its 339 daily domestic flights. (APF)

Correction

Because of an editing error, a Washington Post dispatch in Monday's edition misidentified the South African official who issued new restrictions regarding criticism of political detentions. The official is the police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee.

REBELS:

Uprising Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

war with Britain over the Falkland Islands.

General Hector Rios Erenu, the army chief of staff, dismissed Lieutenant Colonel Luis Nicolas Polo, commander of the rebel camp, and Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, an army instructor accused of urging cadets at the Campo de Mayo infantry school to join the rebellion.

General Rios Erenu said the army was put on alert to counter disorder created both by the rebellion and the unsuccessful attempt by Colonel Rico to foment rebellion among 50 cadets under his command.

A rebel statement issued from the camp Thursday demanded amnesty for the approximately 250 military officers accused of human rights abuses and the resignation of General Rios Erenu.

Mr. Barreiro fled to the camp rather than testify in Córdoba federal court about atrocities committed at the La Perla detention camp under the military juntas that ruled Argentina after a coup in 1986. It is one of several regimental camps on the large army base six miles from the city.

Human rights groups say Mr. Barreiro was an officer at the camp and participated in abductions, torture and murder of suspected leftists during the campaigns against alleged leftist subversion. It had been considered likely that charges would be filed against him.

After Mr. Barreiro failed to appear in court, he was declared "in rebellion" and stripped of his rank. (Reuters, AP)

COMPETE: U.S. Candidates and Parties Embrace a Fashionable New Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

dustries are far more fundamental problems, he said.

Mr. Hart's position has left his rivals in the Democratic race both room and incentive to take a position closer to that of the largest allied interest group, organized labor, which has argued for years that foreign governments and foreign businesses are raiding U.S. markets and stealing U.S. jobs.

Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, a Democrat whose state is the textbook model of open government, cited for their own efforts at job-producing development strategies, "thinks Mr. Hart's skepticism about protectionist measures."

But in recent months, the other second-tier candidates — each hoping to establish himself as Mr. Hart's main rival — have almost leapfrogged each other in finding rhetoric and proposals close to the labor position.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, has sponsored labor's favorite trade provision, a proposal that would levy stiff penalties on goods from nations such as Japan that fail to reduce their trade surpluses with the United States by a prescribed amount. In his announcement speech, Mr. Gephardt said he was not willing to "rely on the untender mercies of our trading partners" and said he would make U.S. military assistance conditional on lessened competition from such countries as South Korea.

Another challenger, former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, has gone a step farther. When he declared, Mr. Babbitt said he would "tear up all the complicated trade agreements negotiated in the past and require each nation to balance its trade accounts — or else. If it failed to eliminate one-third of its trade surplus each year, it would face tariffs on its exports rising from 33 percent to 100 percent in three years."

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, planning a second assault on the Democratic nomination, spotted another danger in letting "foreign goods enter our markets without many restrictions."

The profits from those sales, let foreign

companies buy or build plants in the United States, and "they have shown that they have little respect for the rights won by blacks, Hispanics and other minorities during the long civil rights struggles of the 1960s and the union organizing campaigns of the 1930s."

"They want to transform American society into a controlled society," he added.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, who is ex-

pected to enter the field soon, told a recent meeting of labor leaders that he was "not satisfied just to 'compete.'"

"If you acknowledge that you have to become competitive, you've already acknowledged that you are losing," he said. "I say your goal is equity, your goal is parity, your goal is to be as good as the other guy."

"The Japanese, the Europeans, the Koreans — they don't want to compete. They want to beat our brains out. I don't want to 'compete.' I want to win, flat-out win."

— Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware

and opening the channels of international trade will be far more useful than any retaliatory threats in improving America's competitive position.

Mr. Bush's leading rival in the early polls, Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, helped block the enactment of the House-passed trade bill last year by keeping it off the Senate calendar. But Mr. Dole has played a subtle role, leading congressional delegations to Japan

in the trade area, Mr. Kemp in February co-sponsored a measure that would permit the president to negotiate bilateral or multilateral free trade zones, on a reciprocal basis, with Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean basin. He said the measure would make "subsidies and protectionism very expensive for Europe and Asia."

Public opinion is less firm than the emotional rhetoric of the trade and competitiveness debate would lead one to suppose.

A survey in January by the Roper Organization for U.S. News & World Report found price and wage differentials between the United States and foreign countries cited far more often as the underlying reasons for the trade deficits than restrictive practices abroad or quality differences.

Mr. Dole's less-than-dominant position has been criticized by another contender, former Governor Pierre S. du Pont 4th of Delaware. In an article last year for Policy Review, Mr. du Pont accused Mr. Dole of "using mystical buzzwords such as 'fair trade' and 'level playing field' to cloak his intentions."

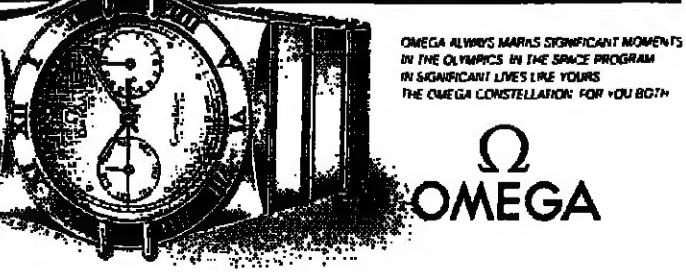
Mr. du Pont demanded: "Why doesn't someone stand up and say that even if the Japanese market were totally open to American goods, the resulting increase in our exports [less than \$10 billion] would hardly put a dent in our trade deficit? Why doesn't someone point out that if the United States were to level its playing field, too, the trade deficit might very well get worse, not better?"

By leveling its playing field, Mr. du Pont was referring to repealing the protection on such things as textiles, sugar and steel.

Mr. du Pont's program is to "reduce worldwide barriers to trade" and make the United States more competitive, primarily, he said, by cutting income taxes and trimming payroll taxes.

The same stance has been taken by former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who argues that reducing the federal budget deficit

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Small Studios Playing Bigger Role in Films

A decade ago, about 10 of the 100 or so Academy Award nominations a year were won by films released by small studios. The total this year was 36. In 1977, only one of the 20 acting nominations went to a nonmajor studio performance. This year, 11 of the 20 went to small studios.

"Platoon," winner of four awards including best picture, was produced by Hemdale. "A Room With a View," winner of three awards, was financed and distributed by Cincocom. The New York Times says the small producers and distributors are unanimous about the main reason for their success: The major studios have abandoned small, serious, risky films, the kind that often win prizes.

"The overhead, the cost of running a studio is so enormous that their movies must do \$100 million at the box office," said John Daly, chairman of Hemdale, which has also produced "Hoosiers." "So the daring, provocative, small-in-budget but large-in-heart pictures have found their way to Hemdale and companies like us."

Hollywood thus finds itself going the way of Broadway, where costs are so huge that only a smash hit can make money, giving rise to the more modest off-Broadway and even off-off-Broadway theaters. The Motion Picture Association of America says the average major studio film in 1986 cost \$16 million to make and \$7 million to market.

Short Takes

Mayer Edward I. Koch of New York is drawing only one third the audience of a cartoon character at 9 A.M. Sunday mornings on WNYW-TV. Last March, 220,000 households were tuned in to Danger Mouse, but then the mouse disappeared. The ratings dropped to 70,000 households. At City Hall, where was called to Danger Mouse versus Mayor Koch said: "I was thinking of inviting Danger Mouse to be a guest on my show. I suspect he'd be more interesting than any commissioner I could bring."

Bad Bridges: The 10 Worst States

Federal grants for bridge replacement and renovation, under the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, in millions of dollars. Amount each state received was determined by the Federal Highway Administration according to the number of square feet of defective bridges. A total of \$6 billion was allocated through 1986.

New York	\$556.3 million
Pennsylvania	\$386.4
Illinois	\$298.7
Texas	\$251.7
New Jersey	\$231.2
Louisiana	\$219.9
Missouri	\$215.7
Tennessee	\$213.1
North Carolina	\$179.5
Ohio	\$170.3

Source: Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program, Annual Report, October, 1986.

Almost half of the bridges in the United States are structurally deficient, no longer able to carry the loads for which they were designed, the Federal Highway Administration says. Even before the sudden bridge collapse on Schoharie Creek in upstate New York this month, in which at least six persons were killed, the agency estimated that federal and state governments would spend more than \$20 billion in the next five years to repair major bridge defects, ranging from deck corrosion to fatigue in structural supports.

The average number of people per American household declined last year to a record low of 2.67, the U.S. Census Bureau reports. The average was 2.76 in 1980 and 3.14 in 1970. In part, the decline reflects the aging of the population, the bureau said. It cited fewer children per family, more one-parent families and more people living alone. The trend dates at least to the last century. The average number of people per household was 5.55 in 1850, 4.76 in 1900 and 3.37 in 1950. The bureau projects that the average will decline to 2.48 in the year 2000.

Shorter Takes: A ban on smoking in all public places was endorsed 55 percent to 43 percent in a Gallup survey. It also showed a slight majority for a ban on all forms of cigarette advertising, 49 percent to 47 percent. Ten years ago, an advertising ban was opposed, 54 percent to 36 percent. NBC's "Hill Street Blues" is ending after seven years. It has won 26 Emmy awards from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences and is being rebroadcast on foreign networks.

A New York Times reader, Vivian Ronny Barry, reports seeing this seasonal message, in Easter-egg colors of yellow and sky blue, chalked on a wall near Manhattan's Central Park: BUNNY POWER NOW.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

7 Countries Maintained Secrecy on Missile Ban

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For more than four years, seven nations worked in secrecy to limit the export of large missiles suitable for nuclear warheads. On Thursday, as the controls were announced, the negotiators expressed relief and surprise that their work had not been disclosed ahead of time.

Had it been widely publicized, a U.S. official said, the task would have become more complex. The seven nations would have faced pressure from domestic industries and foreign customers, he said.

Countries that rely on imported missile technologies in their space programs might have sought to thwart the controls.

Officials said there had been two reports about the negotiations in Japanese newspapers, one a few months ago and one in 1983.

"We held our breath for two days, expecting questions, and nobody asked," an official said of the earlier report, which escaped Western attention.

Partly out of concern that news of the talks would become known, the seven nations put into effect on an informal basis in 1985 some of the controls that have now been adopted.

While there were limits to the restrictions that could be imposed, an official said, all the nations were worried about the danger of a spread of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

The agreement, announced Thursday by the White House, was concluded on April 7 in an exchange of letters among the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

The letters state that each country will refuse to export certain kinds of missiles or their components to most other countries.

The controls apply to technology that would enable production of any missile or other unmanned vehicle capable of carrying a 1,000-pound (about 500-kilogram) warhead a distance of 190 miles (about 305 kilometers). It does not limit the sale of manned aircraft.

This definition was adopted, according to U.S. officials, because it describes the approximate weight of a crude nuclear device and the minimum distance at which such weapons would be militarily useful.

Although the effort to limit the spread is not new, U.S. officials said it gained impetus in 1982 on instructions from President Ronald Reagan.

A Pentagon official, speaking of the secrecy, said that about a year and a half ago, Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, prepared testimony on the need to control space launching technologies.

The official who described the incident Thursday said Mr. Glenn had compiled and did not mention the secret talks.

At least three cabinet members were kept informed. They were the secretary of state, the secretary of commerce and the secretary of defense since all three departments were involved in the negotiations.

On Thursday, they were congratulating themselves for having kept the rest of Washington largely in the dark.

Sukarno's Old Party Holds Big Rally On Final Day of Election Campaign

JAKARTA — Hundreds of thousands of supporters of the resurgent Indonesian Democratic Party, founded by former President Sukarno, swarmed through Jakarta on Friday in one of the biggest demonstrations in years.

Police estimates of the size of the crowd ranged from 500,000 to one million as the party took over the streets of the capital, turning its main thoroughfares into a sea of red, the party's color.

Long-time residents said the show of strength by the Democrats, who polled only 8 percent of the vote five years ago, was the biggest mass political act since the 1966 student movement that toppled Mr. Sukarno from power.

The Democratic Party has proved the biggest surprise in the run-up to the poll, attracting wide support by evoking memories of Indonesia's first president, who died broken and disgraced in 1970.

The little-known leadership of the Democratic Party, whose main wing Mr. Sukarno founded more than 50 years ago, held its rally on the final day of campaigning for general elections across the huge archipelago with the world's fifth-largest population.

The party's supporters, wearing red shirts emblazoned with Mr. Sukarno's profile, aimed to stage the kind of mass rally that he was famous for.

Indonesians go to the polls next Thursday to elect 400 members to the national parliament as well as representatives to provincial and local assemblies. Another 100 seats



Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, left in handcuffs, and Corporal Arnold Bracy, right in coat, former Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, leave separate pre-trial hearings at Quantico, Virginia, to determine if they should face a court-martial on espionage charges.

Marines Won't Rule Out More Arrests

WASHINGTON — The commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps said Friday that he could not rule out additional arrests in the espionage affair at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

"We still have an on-going investigation and it would be very unwise for me to stand here and say there are not going to be any more," General Paul X. Kelley said at a news conference.

He said the focus of the investigation remained the U.S. mission in Moscow. Two Marine guards at the embassy are alleged to have become sexually involved with Soviet women and to have given Soviet agents access to sensitive areas of the embassy.

General Kelley, who is to retire on June 30, said he had taken two steps to improve the screening process for selecting Marine guards for diplomatic posts.

He said candidates would receive a full psychological screening and would have to appear before a review board of officers.

"I think this unfortunate incident should remind each of us that the KGB works around the clock, even here in Washington I might add, to exploit every human weakness and frailty," he said.

General Kelley said there had been an initial lack of cooperation among U.S. government agencies involved in the investigation, notably the Central Intelligence Agency.

He declined to give details but said, "We now have full inter-agency cooperation throughout the entire federal government."

Four Marine guards posted to the Soviet Union have been implicated in the affair.

Two have been charged with espionage and a third with failing to report unauthorized contacts with Soviet citizens. A fourth is being held on suspicion of espionage.

General Kelley said the Soviet Union was involved in a concerted effort to "degrade and humiliate" the image of the Marine Corps through its statements on the case.

U.S. Indicts 5 Europeans For Fraud

NEW YORK — Five European businessmen, working with a man linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization, have been indicted in New York on charges of trying to sell \$640 million of worthless Indonesian promissory notes.

Robert Morgenthau, district attorney for Manhattan, said Thursday that the five were caught when they tried to sell the notes to an undercover police officer posing as a businessman.

The Indonesian government assisted in the investigation, officials said. Mr. Morgenthau said the Bank of Indonesia had advised investment houses around the world that the securities were worthless.

The notes were provided to the five businessmen by Hassan Zuhdi, who the New York police said had ties to the P.L.O.

According to Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Zuhdi, who lives in Damascus and is wanted on fraud charges in Britain and West Germany, had \$3.5 billion of the worthless notes.

Mr. Zuhdi was not indicted, Mr. Morgenthau said, because he is beyond U.S. jurisdiction.

The five businessmen allegedly tried to sell the securities in the United States at steep discounts. Mr. Morgenthau said it was not known whether any of the remaining \$2.9 billion of notes were bought abroad.

Indicted were: Odd Bergen, 53, and Dag Moller, 29, both of Norway; Gilbert Hubert Thierry, 51, of France; and Eric Gaeckler, 53, of West Germany.

New Libyan Interest in Pacific

Gadhafi May Aid Rebels in Effort to Harm U.S., France

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Anti-government Muslim guerrillas in the Philippines, Melanesian separatists in New Caledonia and the government of Vanuatu are all encouraging Libya to become actively involved in their causes, according to Western officials in the region.

These officials see any Libyan intervention as an unwelcome addition to increased Soviet interest in the area.

Some Western analysts say that Libya is stepping up its activities in the South Pacific in retaliation for setbacks it has suffered in the last six months in Chad, where France and the United States are providing military assistance to government forces that have driven Libyan troops from the northern part of the country.

These analysts say that the Soviet Union is eager to counter the U.S. naval presence in the Pacific and destabilize Western interests there. Moscow denies this, insisting that it is interested only in peaceful cooperation.

Western analysts have said there is evidence that Libya recently resumed supplying arms to Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines. The rebels have been fighting for independence since the early 1970s.

Colonel Eduardo Cabanlig, the commander of a marine brigade on Sulu island in the southern Philippines, said last week that a shipment of about 2,400 weapons for Muslim rebels had arrived in March from a foreign country that he did not identify. Analysts said they believed that Libya was the source of the arms.

Colonel Cabanlig said the weapons

included machine guns, high-powered rifles and anti-tank rockets.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said recently that his government was concerned over reports that Libya had offered aid, including money, arms and paramilitary training, to radical groups on South Pacific islands.

He accused Libya of promoting terrorism, conflict and unrest in the region under the pretext of establishing diplomatic and commercial ties.

In response, a spokesman for the Libyan Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Libya's presence in the Pacific was intended to foster cooperation and progress there.

He said that Mr. Hawke had made the allegations to help the United States and France in their attempts to "continue their domination and manipulation of the region."

Australian officials said Mr. Hawke's comments had followed extensive surveillance of Libyan activities in the Asia-Pacific region by intelligence agencies of Australia and other countries.

In March, Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand urged Pacific island nations to be wary of Libyan offers of aid.

Australia and New Zealand recently announced expanded cooperation on defense and security for the South Pacific. Officials of both countries have said they believe that the best means of countering Soviet and Libyan attempts to woo the small, developing islands in the region is for non-Communist countries in the Pacific basin, including the United States and Japan, to offer aid and investment.

They also have said there is a need to show greater sensitivity to regional concerns about French nuclear testing and the issue of independence for New Caledonia.

Australian officials said that on a visit to Vanuatu in March, emissaries of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, had made preparations to open a diplomatic mission and had offered to provide

as much as \$29 million in aid and investment.

The mission in Vanuatu's capital, Port Vila, would be Libya's first in the South Pacific. Both French and Australian officials have expressed fears that it could serve as a base for subversion against New Caledonia and other Pacific islands aligned with the West.

Mr. Hawke said that Australia was closely monitoring reports that Libya would give paramilitary training to members of the ruling party in Vanuatu, a faction of the party in Vanuatu, a faction of the party in Vanuatu, a faction of the party in Vanuatu.

Australian officials said that about 30 men from Vanuatu and New Caledonia had attended Libyan training courses since September 1984. They said that the courses included instruction in the use of weapons and explosives.

They said that another 50 trainees were expected to travel to Libya from Vanuatu in the next few months. Both the New Caledonian and Irian Jaya independence groups have representatives in Port Vila.

The officials also said that Libya would hold a conference on anti-colonialism in the South Pacific later this month.

Shaban Gashut, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, in Canberra, said in March that Libya would consider providing "any assistance" to help Indonesian Melanesians gain independence in New Caledonia.

NATO Sets Naval Exercises

Brussels

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization announced Thursday that it will begin a month of intensive naval exercises in the Mediterranean next week. Ships from Italy, Britain, the United States and Turkey are to participate.

THE AEGEAN FOUNDATION JOURNALIST'S PRIZE

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Charlotte Curtis Dies at 58; A N.Y. Times Editor, Writer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charlotte Curtis, 58, a columnist for The New York Times and former editor of the newspaper's family and style news and later of its opinion page, died of cancer Thursday at Ohio State University Hospital in Columbus, Ohio.

In a 25-year career with The Times, Miss Curtis, as a reporter and as an editor, helped transform the coverage of fashion and society news, supervised the editorial page and for the last four years wrote a weekly column of social commentary.

Her column, a blend of reporting and observation that appeared each Tuesday, was discontinued last June, when she became ill and went to Columbus for medical treatment.

As editor of women's and family-style news from 1965 to 1974,

Miss Curtis worked to expand coverage of fashion, society, decor and family matters to reflect her conviction that these topics should be treated with the same emphasis on news and lively writing that politics and sports received.

Under her direction, reporting on the renaissance feminist movement and on issues such as abortion replaced the features on good grooming and shopping that had traditionally appeared on women's news pages.

Her first book, "First Lady," an account of Jacqueline Kennedy's first year in the White House, was published in 1965. She also wrote "The Rich and Other Atrocities" in 1976.

Her death: Sharif al-Akhawi, 59, a Lebanese radio announcer, on April 9 of a heart attack in Beirut.

William H. Stoneham, 83, a for-



Charlotte Curtis

ign correspondent of the former Chicago Daily News, in Paris. Vice Admiral Francis C. Denebrink, 90, a U.S. Navy veteran of both world wars and of the Korean War, on April 8 in San Francisco.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Shot in America's Foot

Friday was the day President Reagan went to war — against the United States. He signed an order doubling the price of an array of electronic imports from Japan. The Japanese will surely feel the blow, but so will all America.

The proclamation slaps these products with 100 percent tariffs to punish Japan for violating an agreement to restrict trade in microchips. There are three things wrong with that: One, it was an odious agreement, rammed down Japan's throat in a sorry surrender to U.S. protectionists; it created a price-fixing cartel. Two, it is not clear that Japan violated it. Three, heavy sanctions for such an offense in such a world economic climate are folly.

Unquestionably, many Americans resent Japan's foreign trade tactics and Japanese capacity to refine U.S. inventions and then overwhelm U.S. markets, while barring their doors to foreign competition. America is no saint when it comes to freezing out imports, but there is still much truth behind the resentment. But the two countries' trade relations are intricate. Brute retaliation may be exhilarating but it satisfies no sense of justice to shoot oneself in the foot.

The specific issue concerns the tiny silicon chips imprinted with thousands of circuits that animate computers and electronic devices. Last year the Reagan administration came under heavy pressure from American chip makers losing business, workers losing jobs and the congressmen who represent them. The administration proceeded to find the Japanese guilty of "dumping" chips, that is, undercutting other manufacturers by selling below cost.

The accepted next step would have been to impose an offsetting tariff. Instead, the administration forced Japan into last summer's agreement to rig prices and buy more U.S. chips. Consider who that agreement ultimately punishes: American consumers.

Last month the government said Japan was not complying and the president announced his intention to retaliate.

Japan responded with tighter controls on its producers; let everyone hope that it does not also counterretaliate. With economic activity already sluggish in both countries, the last thing the world needs is for them to plunge into trade war. Just the announcement that Mr. Reagan would resort to retaliation triggered turmoil in the financial markets; they have not settled down since.

This proclamation hits at selected products that contain Japanese chips, avoiding popular products for which a 100 percent price hike would set off a howl. Even so, at hearings this week, dozens of importers protested. Among them, police officials testified that it would put a prohibitive price on sophisticated Japanese fingerprint systems they have already ordered.

The one disturbing argument for retaliation concerns defense: U.S. microchip production is vital to the nation's security. But that is an argument for developing production techniques to rival Japan's, not for building walls to preserve the American industry as is. In any case, the dispute involves mass-produced chips, not the cutting-edge circuitry in which America still prevails.

The way to build a stronger industry is by letting it consolidate, through joint research and mergers; with subsidies and antitrust waivers if necessary, but preferably on its own. In dealing with the stubborn Japanese, the only sensible strategy is to keep pressing on all fronts — to badger them relentlessly for more access to their markets and for economic policies that increase consumption and reduce their extreme dependence on exports.

President Reagan, however, seems determined to give in to the protectionists. America will pay.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Weight of the Dollar

Interest rates, unfortunately, have risen sharply in the United States over the past several weeks. The increase has been particularly severe for long-term debt. Some mortgage lenders have raised their rates 2 percentage points since mid-March. It is connected to the fall of the dollar in the foreign exchange market, and government policy will not be able to do much about it.

It is not solely the demand for loans that is pushing up interest. There is also a decline in the flow of money available to lend.

The United States has been living well for the past four years on money borrowed from foreigners. When foreign lenders and investors sent their money to America, they had to buy dollars. That bid the dollar up on world currency exchange markets, and is the principal reason for the extraordinary rise of the dollar in the early 1980s. At the same time, this flow of foreign money increased the supply of credit available to American borrowers and helped bring interest rates down.

Now that process may have begun to run in reverse. It is still too early to see the pattern precisely. But it is clear that less foreign money is coming into the United States than a year or two ago. U.S. investment has to be financed either by American

savings or by foreign money, and American savings have been declining steadily.

Gross savings averaged more than 18 percent of GNP in the late 1970s. The average figure is now about 12 percent. For a time the foreigners' money compensated for some of that drop in Americans' willingness to save. But as foreigners grow less enthusiastic about sending their money to the United States, the competition for a shrinking pool of savings is becoming visible in the rising interest rates.

What should the government — specifically the Federal Reserve Board — do? It can expand the money supply further to try to hold rates down and encourage economic growth. But the rapid fall of the dollar cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely. To stabilize it will probably require higher interest rates, and the Federal Reserve's chief responsibility is to protect the dollar.

The dollar's exchange rate is not a remote abstraction, of interest only to bankers and economists. Perhaps Americans are not quite used to the idea, but it is connected directly to many things that have great weight in their national life — interest rates, unemployment rates and, consequently, perhaps even next year's presidential election.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Great Opportunity, Great Risk

Once again, it is urgent to wait. All the European leaders think so. Mikhail Gorbachev has suddenly hit the accelerator and left NATO faced with one of the most important decisions in its nearly 40 years. The tensions introduced by Mr. Gorbachev are literally explosive. It is understandable that the Europeans — otherwise tempted by the simple charm of Gorbachevian auras — will now take time to think it over. We can dream, as Lenin so judiciously advised, The enormity of the stakes for NATO requires a political response of equal measure.

— Liberation (Paris).

If a zero option on medium-range missiles were to lead directly to the removal of [shorter-range] missiles, NATO's flexible defense strategy would be annulled and the clock turned back by 25 years.

— Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen).

What Mr. Gorbachev is doing is designed to undermine the twin pillars on which NATO is founded — the coupling of the United States to Europe and the threatened early use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to attack by superior Soviet conventional forces. The fact that those pillars have both become somewhat shaky with age does nothing to lessen the awfulness of the dilemma Mr. Gorbachev has posed for Europe.

Those who argue that flexible response will be safeguarded by the nuclear weapons which would be left after a Gorbachevian super deal are deluding themselves. It is equally wrong to suppose that European governments might at last spend enough money to secure deterrence with conventional forces.

Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives have exposed decades of hypocrisy. It is time for Europe — a political talking to indulge in a little straight-talking, before it is too late.

— The Independent (London).

It all sounds too good to be true. That is why it is better to wait and see in what form the Soviets will present their sensational arms reduction proposals in Geneva.

— Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp).

Nobody had expected the revolutionary ideas coming out of the Kremlin. If the reports are only half right, NATO will have to face the big decision it would so much rather avoid: Do its members want to rid Europe of nuclear weapons? No such opportunity for détente in Europe has arisen within most people's lifetimes.

— The Guardian (London).

Mr. Gorbachev has produced another ace: the zero-zero-zero option. This is even more than what we have said we wanted, and it embarrasses all the responsible governments in Europe.

— Il Giornale (Milan).

The West must continue with maximum precaution the negotiations it ardently sought at a time when it believed the Kremlin would not accept them. It will now be difficult to oppose the Gorbachev proposals.

— El País (Madrid).

The latest Soviet proposals aim at a long-sought Soviet aim: a "denuclearization" of Europe that military and security experts of NATO have always warned against. The gleam of a "zero option" solution, it must be feared, will be lost in the threatening shadow of Soviet conventional superiority.

— Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Even assuming the Soviets don't cheat, a non-nuclear Europe would leave Moscow militarily predominant. We do not believe the Soviet Union, which has spent 40 years expanding its capacity to project military power throughout the world, has suddenly had a change of heart under Mr. Gorbachev.

— The Wall Street Journal (New York).

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OPINION



The West Should Shed Its Fear and Strike an Arms Deal

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The 1979 decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to put medium-range American missiles in Europe unless the Soviets pulled theirs out is now coming full circle. Mikhail Gorbachev said yes, his would go.

The major European allies then said something would have to be done about the huge Soviet advantage (estimated to be 9 to 1) in shorter-range missiles. Mr. Gorbachev said he was glad to do it.

Now NATO is torn. West Germany, Britain and France do not like the idea of coming so near to denuclearizing Europe while Moscow has a big advantage in conventional arms. They worry about whether they could count on the U.S. "shield" if that meant all-out intercontinental nuclear war in case Western non-nuclear defenses were overwhelmed.

Linked together, these arguments sound reluctant and inverted from countries that had been urging the United States to negotiate arms reduction. Tass said Mr. Gorbachev asked Secretary of State George Shultz, "What are you afraid of?"

The Soviet leader has astutely learned that "da, da" goes down much better with the public than "no, yes." As a result, Western officials complain that he has outmaneuvered them in the propaganda game. If the Reagan White House really feels it has lost the lead to Moscow in the public relations race, what is it better at?

The confusion, and there really is confusion in Western establishments now, spotlights the failure of these years to develop contingency planning for arms control alongside military planning.

This near-whispering response to the Soviet "da" campaign shows disappointingly little confidence or capacity for decision. But it is under-

standable in one sense. Balanced or not, the existing NATO strategy of "flexible response," threatening use of nuclear weapons against mass conventional attack, has kept the peace for two generations. It has been easy to argue its frightening faults, but it worked.

Meanwhile, peace has enabled Western Europe to grow prosperous and leave the East far behind. Not everyone was so sure that would happen when Nikita Khrushchev said, "We will bury you." So despite fears about the staggering concentration of arms on their continent, European leaders are uneasy about tinkering with NATO's arsenal. It is a case of the devil you know...

Prudence is essential on these fateful issues. But it is not a reason to stick in a rut, especially a rut bristling with nuclear arms. The time has come to summon the courage to climb out. The reserve reflects the reality that arms and fears cause each other and it is hard to get rid of one first.

Nonetheless, there has to be a breakthrough somewhere to disarmament if there is not eventually to be a breakout of force. The deal being negotiated now is a good start. It would be less worrisome for the allies, and probable American critics, if there were a clearer idea of where it ought to lead and how to get there. So much effort has been put into waging the Cold War, and so little into seeking ways out, that there are no guidelines.

Walt W. Rostow, President Lyndon Johnson's national security adviser, has come up with a thoughtful, if general, approach in his article "On

Ending the Cold War," in the current Foreign Affairs. At least he is looking ahead.

Among professionals in Sovietology, there are "dealers" and "squeezers." In the crisp words of the Rand Corporation's Arnold Forster, "Dealers" want agreement with the Soviets for its own sake, without admitting that it will not be available without some squeeze. "Squeezers" forget that they will not get anywhere without being willing to deal, and they will lose public support and the capacity to squeeze.

Mr. Rostow is no "dealer." But he has laid out a long-term agenda for changing East-West relations with three major points: dealing with the nuclear arms race, Soviet acceptance of a power balance that would assure nobody else can dominate Eastern Europe so it can renounce hegemony, and rules to keep the Cold War out of regional conflicts.

As he points out, this would not be easy, and at best it would take a long time. Still, it offers a goal to measure whether each proposed step is in the right direction. Since each step could change the climate and reduce tensions along with arms, there is even a chance of acceleration after the tough beginnings are engaged.

There is no need to look for Mr. Gorbachev's intentions in tea leaves. The need is to decide what is in the West's best interest as the process evolves. Certainly that is to reinforce peace. Political, social and economic rivalry with Moscow would continue, but there is no reason to fear that.

An agreement with the Soviets would be a triumph for President Reagan after serious setbacks. All the better for all concerned.

The New York Times

In a Weary Israel, a Leadership Revolution Is Dawning

By Gideon Samet

TEL AVIV — There is something new in the air and it is not just spring. For the first time, there is talk here of a sweeping change of leadership. Unlike Menachem Begin's victory of 1977, when an angry and disillusioned electorate kicked out one team to put in another, the urge these days seems to be for a deeper change that would cut across party lines. Labor and Likud stand solidly discredited. The shift in the air seems more generational than ideological.

Israelis are conservative in the profoundest sense. They are apprehensive about change to the point that they will instinctively stick with any setup if it is just barely tolerable. But this inertia is now being challenged by a weariness so deep that it is becoming militant. It is not just the scandals or the anthology of blunders or the cover-ups. It is the sense that the leaders — erratic and constantly fighting with one another — have overstayed their welcome.

The common argument against freshening up the top echelons has at its core a question: Who can guarantee anxious and worried Israelis that the new will be better than the old? For years it has been inconceivable to Israelis that someone who was not on the bridge in the 1960s can be at the helm in the 1980s. This assumption is

just beginning to be nudged out of the public consciousness, pushed out by the Lebanon war, the secret service scandal, Israella and now by the Jonathan Jay Pollard spying affair. But perhaps, more important, there is, across this nation, which has put an unparalleled trust in its leaders, a growing feeling that they are now committed mainly to their own survival, that they are protecting each other beyond party lines.

There is some irony in this need for protection. These are good times in Israel. The stores are full of goods and customers. All flights abroad are booked two months ahead. The annual inflation rate now is about what the monthly rate was two years ago. New American films and fads and compact disks arrive here within weeks.

So why new leaders? Since independence, Israel has had good people to lead it. A younger generation was hardly ever given a chance. A few, like Moshe Dayan, made it to the top, but only at a relatively advanced age. Without rejuvenation, the quality of the leadership group has lost its luster. According to most observers, the level of the Israeli political elite has been on a downward slope since the state's creation in 1948.

One reason has been the system of proportional representation that uhers blocs of party candidates into the Knesset according to the party's relative showing on elections. Although the screening process has been spiffed up a bit in Labor and Likud, bright young attractive people have not been drawn to the old machines.

Still, many young and able politicians have worked their way to middle positions. For some time, they have been waiting in the wings. Some, mostly Sephardim (Jews of Middle Eastern origin), come from the development towns. Others, especially in the Likud, are the sons and nephews of the older guard. Dubbed the "princes," they count among them some very talented Knesset members.

They lack the experience of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his most senior ministers. But they also do not share their liabilities. What can best characterize such a varied group, besides eagerness to do a good job, is perhaps a pragmatic willingness not to regard any stone in the Holy Land as too precious to be overturned.

A change 10 years ago in the municipal elections system, in which there was movement to direct representation, clearly showed that a hid-

den pool existed from which better local leaders could be selected. Mayors are now younger and better educated; more of them have been lured from the lucrative private sector.

Why, many Israelis ask, could a similar process of change not take place in the big league?

Take the able Moshe Katzav, 41, minister of labor (at 23, he was the youngest municipality chief in Israel). Would he make a worse prime minister than his Likud party leader, Mr. Shamir, 71? In the same party, there is no reason why a few of the "princes" could not rise to the very top: the chief delegate to the United Nations, Benjamin Netanyahu, 38; members of the Knesset like Dan Meridor, 40, and Ehud Olmert, 42; Mr. Begin's son, Benjamin, 44, or Meir Shitrit, 38, the extremely successful mayor of Yavne.

On the Labor side, the choice is smaller. None of the 120 Knesset members is younger than 36. Still, Labor members include the minister of economy and planning, Gad Yacobi, 51; the party secretary general, Uzi Baran, 49; the energy minister, Moshe Shalev, 51, and an upcoming finance expert, Chaim Ramon, 36.

The former military chief of staff Mordechai Gur, 56, who recently quit his job as health minister to protest the secret service cover-up, harbors aspirations to be prime minister.

And Yossi Sarid, 46, from the left-of-center Ratz party, who moved there from Labor, disillusioned, carried with him talent and a quick wit hardly matched in Israeli politics. A bright, promising figure looms from the military. Brigadier General Ehud Barak, 45, chief of the Central Command, a former head of army intelligence, with Labor leanings.

Recent experience confirms that the present leaders are incapable of admitting their blunders. What the country both needs and deserves is change — a clean sweep.

The writer is a columnist for the newspaper Haaretz and editor of Politics, a monthly. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Green Line: All It Does Is to Divide

By Edward F. Feighan

The writer, a Democratic congressman from Ohio, is a member of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

WASHINGTON — The opinion column by Amy E. Schwartz (JHT, April 10), set out to provide an "equal hearing" for the Turkish community on Cyprus. But her uncritical assessment of the Turkish-Cypriot case avoids even the pretense of balance and belies the suggestion that the Turks came "late and rather clumsily to the world propaganda game."

As the article notes, the Turkish Army invaded Cyprus in 1974 following a coup against President Makarios's government. Rightly, Turkish Cypriots feared this extremist junta. So did all Cypriots: The new regime lasted less than a week.

After a short interval, constitutional order was restored, and Archbishop Makarios returned to the presidency. Yet Turkish troops stayed — and expanded their hold to 40 percent of the island. United Nations resolutions have repeatedly condemned this illegal occupation. But the troops — more than 30,000 of them — are still there today.

Ms. Schwartz also fails to analyze the "strangely obvious" observation that the Greek Cypriots are stonewalling a settlement.

To get a better sense of the Turkish position on Cyprus, it is essential to examine the actions behind Turkey's soothing rhetoric. The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, did say yes to last year's UN document, but only after adding unacceptable preconditions that demanded that no troop withdrawals take place until after the legitimate government of Cyprus had been dissolved. In the year since then, the Greek Cypriots have accepted UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's new proposal for talks, but Mr. Denktaş has refused.

Meanwhile, Turkey has placed 10,000 new troops along the Green Line dividing the island, and modern U.S. weapons allocated to Turkey for NATO purposes have been diverted to modernize the Turkish occupation forces on Cyprus — a move that recently prompted the House Foreign Affairs Committee to pass a provision to prohibit the transfer of new American arms to Cyprus.

Ms. Schwartz's most astonishing contention is the suggestion that the continued division of Cyprus somehow serves the long-term interest of the Turkish Cypriots. The victims of the invasion, the Greek Cypriots, have not been held back. On their side of the island, life booms. Before the 1974 invasion, the average income of Greek Cypriots was twice that of their Turkish Cypriot counterparts; now it is four times greater.

Why? Because the Cyprus government runs an open, democratic, free-market economy with close links to the West, and it has worked hard to rebuild from the rubble of invasion. The Turkish Cypriots run a statist economy kept in place by an army and large subsidies from Ankara, and they have poured 60,000 settlers into the country to stabilize the regime. No wonder the northern Cypriot economy is lumbering along at less than half the rate of growth of its less well-endowed southern half.

In 1984, the U.S. Congress authorized \$250 million for a special Cyprus peace and reconstruction fund. This authorization, which is still on the books, could be used to solve the very real economic problems Ms. Schwartz mentions; and it underscores the very real belief in Congress that peaceful reconstruction can occur only after a settlement is reached.

The continued division of Cyprus is in no one's interest. It drains the straitened Turkish economy of at least \$120 million a year; it perpetuates tension on NATO's already unsettled southern flank; and it condemns the people of Cyprus — Turks and Greeks alike — to a future we would never accept for ourselves.

The Washington Post

LETTER

Reagan's Record on Arms

For all the Reaganistic rhetoric on arms control, the facts are these: All nuclear arsenals have grown; tensions between the superpowers have increased; the arms race has spread to space; military budgets have risen; no new agreements have been reached to limit nuclear weapons; some existing agreements are in danger. This is the Reagan-Weinberger record. The rest is artful political doubletalk.

JOEL T. MISKIN
Basel, Switzerland

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Death Toll Rises

NEW YORK — No further light has been thrown on the mystery of the Titanic's destruction. A few additional names of people rescued have been transmitted ashore. But not one additional word has come through to relieve the minds of relatives and friends of the Titanic's passengers. Instead of confirming yesterday's [April 16] announcement that 868 were saved, there are indications that the number is far below that figure. Campdown station, reading: "We with the Carpathia via the Franconia. Only 705 Titanic passengers aboard." Commenting on the disaster, The New York Tribune said: "We hear of the swimming pools, tennis courts and palm gardens on the great ship. Was there no room for enough boats to carry more than one-fourth or one-third of the passengers and crew?"

1937: No Sale to Soviet

WASHINGTON — The State Department, it was learned today [April 17], has declined to participate in the sale of American steel, parts and guns for a Russian battleship. It is understood that the Soviet Union proposed to buy the steel and parts in the United States and then to use them in the construction of the battleship in Russia. The battleship was to be equipped with 16-inch guns. The representatives of two American companies conferred with the State Department to ascertain whether under the Neutrality Law, a license was necessary for the export of the materials. The munitions control officer of the State Department ruled that the proposal required an export license. Officials advised the two American companies that the government had a long-standing policy of disassociating itself from the promotion of the export trade in munitions.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Can the Markets Be Trusted To Narrow the Trade Gap?

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The massive U.S. trade deficit and the huge surpluses of Japan, West Germany and the newly industrialized Asian nations could become the focal point of the 1988 presidential campaign. The U.S. trade imbalance, which widened again in February, is already imposing severe strains on international relations.

At the German-American conference of political and business leaders in Berlin last week, Robert D. Hormats, vice president for international affairs at Goldman, Sachs and a former U.S. assistant secretary of state, warned against what he called "wrong-headed solutions" to the trade problem:

• Imposing barriers on imports, which could provoke retaliation and cause a downward spiral in world trade.

• Inducing further depreciation of the dollar, which would increase inflation, retard foreign growth and cut the market for American exports.

• Deliberately creating a recession in the United States, which could cause a global slump.

• Stimulating major inflation as a means of repudiating the repayment of foreign debt, which could lead to a world financial catastrophe.

As undesirable as those alternatives are, Mr. Hormats said, the status quo is impossible. He said that the question was not whether the U.S. deficit would decline, but how — in an orderly or disorderly way.

If the \$170 billion deficit posted by the United States in 1986 were to be cut to just \$50 billion in the next three or four years, which countries would absorb the \$120 billion cut? Japan, West Germany and others have been struggling to avoid such a shrinkage of their trade surpluses. But the trade problem cannot be solved until they face up to that necessity.

THOSE COUNTRIES have sought to maintain their currencies roughly at their current levels, but that appears increasingly impossible unless fundamental economic forces are altered. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury, James A. Baker 3d, frequently has been accused of "talking the dollar down." But when he has said supportive things about the dollar, insisting that "a more solid basis for sustained growth and international financial stability" is urgent, the markets have paid no heed and instead have continued to mark the dollar down.

This trend represents the market's judgment not so much of Mr. Baker's credibility, but of underlying economic forces. Some Americans at the Berlin conference thought it was pointless or even counterproductive for the United States to try to interfere with the market's action.

"Only one thing will correct the imbalances — the market," said Donald M. Kendall, chairman of the executive committee of PepsiCo Inc. "The Japanese may take a little steam out of the tea kettle, but Europe will not do anything. The only thing left is to let the market forces of exchange work."

But with the recent high volatility in currencies and the bond and stock markets, and the failure of the trade deficit to shrink, other economists are worried.

The policy issue facing the United States and other governments now is whether to let the market forces operate, trusting that even if there is an interlude of disorder, they will ultimately restore balance to exchange rates in world trade, or to keep trying to achieve a consensus with Japan, West Germany and others for a more orderly solution to the problems of exchange rates, growth and economic expansion.

The Reagan administration is still pressing forward on the second route. But it has had only limited and wavering support from Japan and West Germany. That may change as the other countries contemplate the extremely painful market adjustment process they are facing, with their currencies appreciating, their exports threatened and their economies stagnating.

Some think it is counterproductive for Washington to interfere.

19 Held In N.Y. Drug Case

Brokers Traded Cocaine for Tips

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Some of the Wall Street brokers arrested in an undercover investigation used cocaine "as a regular method of exchange," dispersing it to employees and customers and trading it for stock tips, U.S. law enforcement authorities said Friday.

Nineteen persons, including at least 16 financial workers and two alleged drug suppliers, were arrested in New York on Thursday after a three-year investigation conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

"Cocaine became an integral part of the personal and professional lives of these people," said Robert Stutman, a special agent in charge of the administration in New York City. "We don't believe this case is an aberration."

Those arrested included Wayne D. Robbins, a senior partner in the firm of Brooks, Weinger, Robbins & Leeds Inc.

Authorities also filed suit to seize assets of the firm, which has offices in nine cities. U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani said Thursday that he believed it was the first time the government had tried to seize part of a brokerage's assets because of a narcotics violation.

"Cocaine was used as a regular method of exchange, allegedly in the business of this firm," Mr. Giuliani said. He said that further charges and arrests were expected.

But the lawyer for Brooks, Bert Gonsky, said the firm's principals had "no knowledge of any widespread drug distribution or drug network inside the firm."

In addition to the Brooks firm, Mr. Stutman said, those arrested worked for Prudential-Bache, The New York Depository Trust, Advest Corp. and Allied Capital, all financial institutions with offices in the Wall Street area.

"This is a classic case of how drugs affect every American in this country," he said. "Every American is touched by Wall Street."

Ten of those arrested were brokers and five were professionals in the field, said Robert Strang, a Drug Enforcement Administration spokesman. One other person may have been a broker, he said.

The administration said the arrests stemmed from a three-year investigation that included an undercover agent working at Brooks since mid-March as a broker's assistant.

Jean Pierson with a model of the A-310.



Airbus President Brooks No Doubt

Blunt Optimist Expects Go-Ahead for A-340 Any Day

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

TOULOUSE, France — On April 1, Jean Pierson began his third year as president of Airbus Industrie, immersed in the fierce competition of selling aircraft and the complex politicking of running a four-nation consortium.

"People say I work too much, including my wife, and I agree," Mr. Pierson said during a three-hour interview. "But this is a very exciting job and I enjoy every minute of it."

Right now, Mr. Pierson, his management team and key members of the Airbus supervisory board are pressing the sponsoring governments of West Germany, France, Britain and Spain to decide on jointly financing a \$4 billion program to build the long-haul A-340 and the medium-range A-330 aircraft.

"My top priority now," he said, "is being a marketing man and a diplomat to get this program launched."

The mood in Toulouse has shifted from fearful to guardedly optimistic, despite a recent setback in which Airbus officials decided they had no option but to shelve a high-technology engine for the A-340.

"There is absolutely no doubt in my mind, and there never has been, that our latest project will get off the ground, and much sooner than some commentators believe," Mr. Pierson said, puffing on a Gauloise cigarette.

To hear him talk, a decision by the four governments is imminent. But his words reflect both determination and a touch of wishful thinking. "We know and admire how much he is pressing," said a member of the Airbus supervisory board who asked not to be identified, "but everything is not yet resolved."

The board member said that "all was settled" for France to announce its support for launching the A-330 and A-340 program before the Paris Air Show in June.

Since the consortium was founded 17 years ago, its four companies — Aerospatiale of France, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, British Aerospace PLC and CASA of Spain — have delivered 356 civil aircraft to about 50 airlines around the world. Those results were achieved largely because of more than \$10 billion in financial aid from member governments.

Airbus currently has 451 wide-body jets on its order books and 277 single-aisle A-320s. It also has commitments from nine airlines to purchase more than 100 of the proposed A-330s and A-340s.

"People who say I have no strategy do not know what they are talking about," Mr. Pierson said. Among the Airbus projects under consideration for the early 1990s are:

• A 100- to 180-seat passenger aircraft that would incorporate new engine technology. The plane might emerge as an advanced version of the A-320, the single-aisle, 150-seat Airbus plane that is currently being prepared for delivery to 16 airlines.

• Military aircraft. In a radical break with the past, Airbus is studying the possibility of constructing planes for military transport, submarine surveillance and refueling, possibly in cooperation with U.S. military contractors.

• A successor to the super-jet See AIRBUS, Page 6

Mr. Pierson is described as a tough, secretive, impulsive authoritarian who insists on total loyalty.

gram; that "there were problems in Germany, but they were being settled," and that Britain "was still holding back a bit."

The board member, who is working closely with Mr. Pierson, predicted that the go-ahead decision would be announced next month.

But Mr. Pierson said, "What we need now, what I am waiting for every day, is a text from my three main shareholders, saying we can go ahead — and that decision could come any time now." He said that the decision to formally launch construction of the two jets probably would be

Seoul Sets Plan To Wean Nation From Exports

United Press International

SEOUL — South Korea announced Friday a "sweeping" new economic plan to wean its economy from a dependency on exports and to attempt to ease protectionist rumblings from the United States.

The new economic measures would:

• Lift a freeze on foreign currency loans to domestic businesses, in an effort to boost imports of capital goods, equipment and raw materials. The plan would allow \$2.5 billion in new loans and an additional \$500 million in commercial loans or convertible bonds within a year.

• Accelerate market openings for foreign goods to help reduce the trade surplus by "drastically shortening" the list of 106 items currently under import restrictions.

• Encourage domestic companies to restrain exports to the United States and diversify them to other regions, in an effort to limit growth of the trade surplus with the United States.

• Expand public-sector investment in roads, sewage treatment, water supply, housing and medical services along with increased investment in agricultural and industrial complexes and science and technology.

In announcing the new policy, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Mahn Je called the plan an attempt "to promote balanced growth."

Last year, exports grew 35 percent, accounting for around 40 percent of gross national product, the country's total output of goods and services.

In the first quarter of 1987, exports grew 35 percent from the like period in 1986, according to government figures.

Forty percent of all Korean exports are shipped to the United States, and there has been increasing pressure from American officials to open Korean markets to U.S. consumer goods and services.

Last year South Korea's merchandise trade surplus with the United States widened to \$7.2 billion, from \$4.3 billion in 1985.

A Western diplomatic source called the announcement "a very sweeping proposal" but cautioned that "the proof of the pudding is in the implementation" of the new policies.

B.Y. Koo, director general of the International Policy Office of the Korean Economic Planning Board, said the government believed a continually growing trade surplus would create "undesirable structural problems" in the economy.

Investment, he said, would continue to flow into the export sector, and the increase in the money supply would also increase inflationary pressures and impair price stability.

The U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, who will visit South Korea for three days beginning Sunday, said in Washington on Thursday that he believed "a significant revaluation" of South Korea's currency against the dollar was the only likely way to curb the trade deficit.

Bankers Try To Appease Philippines

Reuters

NEW YORK — Senior U.S. bankers are seeking to calm the furor in the Philippines caused by the terms of Argentina's new financing package.

Jaime Ongpin, the Philippines finance minister, is angry because the banks granted Argentina an interest rate spread of 13/16 percent, after saying that the Philippines must accept 1/2 percent point because the Mexican margin could never be repeated.

Bankers said they were forced to break their word largely because it became clear that Argentina was serious about its threat to suspend interest payments unless it got a good deal. And the bankers are urging Mr. Ongpin to examine the Argentine package in its entirety.

Argentina is offering banks a 1/2 point participation fee if they sign up for the arrangement within 30 days, declining to 1/4 percent if banks commit within 60 days. This feature raises the total interest rate Argentina pays on the package.

In addition, bankers noted, the Argentine pact contains several features that were not in the Mexican accord such as exit bonds, an option to provide new money via bearer bonds, and a debt-equity conversion scheme.

Last month, the Philippines won an agreement to reschedule \$10.3 billion of debt over 17 years at the 1/2 percent rate; \$30 billion in old Argentine debt will be stretched out over 19 years with the 13/16 percent spread.

Sharon Steel Seeks Protection From Creditors

The Associated Press

ERIE, Pennsylvania — Sharon Steel Corp. filed for protection from its creditors Friday under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws, asserting it was forced into the action because of pressure from a major creditor.

Sharon, controlled by the financier Victor Posner, is the 12th-largest U.S. steelmaker. Sharon said in documents filed in U.S. bankruptcy court in Erie that it was compelled to seek protection because a creditor, Quantum Overseas NV, was exercising its right to redeem \$96 million in bonds on which Sharon has stopped making payments.

Sharon's petition lists its debts at more than \$700 million. Under Chapter 11, a company continues to operate while claims by creditors are frozen and a bankruptcy judge oversees the preparation of a new business plan.

Agents for Mr. Posner and Quantum had threatened to force the steelmaker into liquidation in bankruptcy court.

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Australian dollar	1.250	↓ 0.005
British pound	1.600	↓ 0.005
Canadian dollar	0.750	↓ 0.005
French franc	6.550	↓ 0.005
German mark	1.360	↓ 0.005
Italian lira	1,375	↓ 0.005
Japanese yen	160.0	↓ 0.005
Netherlands guilder	2.200	↓ 0.005
Spanish peseta	166.6	↓ 0.005
Swiss franc	1.480	↓ 0.005
West German mark	1.360	↓ 0.005

(a) Commercial banks (b) American banks (c) Accounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) Not available (i) Not to be used (j) Not used

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Rate	Change
Australian dollar	1.250	↓ 0.005
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Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month Treasury bill	6.50%	↓ 0.01%
3-month Treasury bill	6.75%	↓ 0.01%
6-month Treasury bill	7.00%	↓ 0.01%
1-year Treasury bill	7.25%	↓ 0.01%
2-year Treasury bill	7.50%	↓ 0.01%
3-year Treasury bill	7.75%	↓ 0.01%
5-year Treasury bill	8.00%	↓ 0.01%
10-year Treasury bill	8.25%	↓ 0.01%
30-year Treasury bill	8.50%	↓ 0.01%

Source: Morgan Guaranty, New York. (a) 1-month Treasury bill (b) 3-month Treasury bill (c) 6-month Treasury bill (d) 1-year Treasury bill (e) 2-year Treasury bill (f) 3-year Treasury bill (g) 5-year Treasury bill (h) 10-year Treasury bill (i) 30-year Treasury bill

Key Money Rates

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Australia, Asia Begin Bumpy Ride on Privatization Bandwagon

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Across Southeast Asia and Australia, governments have started selling or leasing state assets to the private sector, joining a global privatization trend.

The aim is to increase efficiency and competition, provide enterprises with a bigger capital base for expansion, spur growth of stock markets and cut state subsidies.

However, banking, industry and other sources said the privatization programs faced serious problems.

These included union opposition in Australia and New Zealand because of fear of job losses, and lack of a broadly-based stock market in Indonesia.

The sources also pointed to nationalist sentiment and uncertainty about the future in the Philippines, where progress in reviving the economy has been offset in the eyes of investors by political unrest and resumption of armed insurgency.

One Southeast Asia-based businessman said that, with the exception of Singapore, most of the assets that governments had earmarked for transfer to private hands were running at a loss and might be difficult to turn to profit.

A stockbroker noted that selling state assets was "not something that can be taken as an easy option. It's a complicated procedure."

Alluding to nationalist sentiment aroused by privatization, particularly when foreign investors were involved, he said, "In many respects, it's like selling the family silver."

Analysts said some government officials in Southeast Asia opposed transfer of government control to the private sector because it reduced opportunities for political patronage and corruption for personal gain.

Regional governments are also concerned about private operators making excessive profits or cutting services that can be provided only through subsidy.

However, the privatization proposals have generally been well received by financial and business communities in the region.

"Privatization promotes public accountability, and that leads to greater efficiency," said Hugh Pey-

man, head of Southeast Asia research in the Singapore office of Merrill Lynch.

In Singapore, the government is studying a report recommending full or partial privatization of 41 of a total of 99 state-linked companies over 10 years, mostly through listing on local stock exchanges.

Finance Minister Richard Hu said, "The government's presence in the economy is being gradually rolled back to provide greater room for private entrepreneurs."

President Suharto of Indonesia has said that unprofitable state firms will be sold.

Indonesia has 215 government-owned companies covering oil and natural gas, airlines, railroads, shipping, mining, steel making, telecommunications and agriculture. Few provide public accounts.

President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines has said she is committed to privatization to stimulate economic growth, reduce the country's \$28 billion foreign debt and get rid of a state capitalist network that helped her predecessor, Ferdinand E. Marcos, hold power for 20 years.

Manila is trying to interest investors, including foreign creditor banks, in 475 state-owned companies.

Two years ago in Australia, the Labor government of Prime Minister Bob Hawke called privatization proposals by the opposition "vandalism." Today it is considering See PRIVATE, Page 6

White House Disavows Aide's Remarks on Fed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTA BARBARA, California — The White House said Friday it agreed with the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve, dissociating itself from remarks by President Ronald Reagan's budget director.

Marin Fitzwater, the presidential spokesman, stated that the White House did not endorse comments by James C. Miller 3d, who said Thursday he was concerned that the Fed might overreact to the decline of

ARTS / LEISURE

Byzantine Art:
Tip of Iceberg

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Byzantine art is a little known reality, as complex in its multiple facets as its denomination sounds. It is the tip of an iceberg, a sale at Christie's that included one of the most important Byzantine objects d'art discovered since World War II; an exhibition at the Bernheimer Gallery, where some previously unrecorded works represent astonishing art historical discoveries, and an improvised but remarkable exhibition of icons at the Royal

SOUVENIR MELIKIAN

Academy will convince even the best informed connoisseur that the tip of the iceberg is only just emerging.

In Christie's auction held on April 9, a processional cross, 58 centimeters (about 23 inches) high, not counting the staff, turned up out of the blue among unrelated European works of art of much later date. Only a handful of dealers were aware of its existence. The iron core covered with silver foil is decorated on the front side with low relief medallions and formal ornament done in the repoussé technique and gilded, and on the reverse with incised scenes, nielloed and gilded. It has been damaged. On the front, a strip of silver with formal ornament is missing on the left arm. On the back, much of the incised detail has been gone over with a point. Close parallels to its elaborate decoration are provided by two crosses, in the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire in Geneva. These, and the structural resemblance to the famous Achmim cross in the Benaki Museum, Athens, point to the late 10th century.

According to dealing circles, the cross was dug up in the early 1960s in Edessa, Turkey. It was then acquired by the late Mr. Zaccos, a Greek dealer based in Switzerland, for a reported \$200,000, a price that made it unobtainable until the buyer's death. Yanni Petropoulos, one of three or four dealers worldwide in Byzantine art, says that it was for sale at \$300,000 when he saw it in 1972. On April 9, the cross went up to \$330,000, about \$535,000 today, but substantially less in real terms than the reported 1960s price. Surprisingly, the buyer was the Réunion des Musées Nationaux, the French national museum agency, said to be acting on behalf of the Musée de Cluny in Paris. This is the first time that French museums have bought at auction a piece of Byzantine art for any significant sum. The importance of the cross and the surprise it caused some curators may account for the highly uncharacteristic move.

Many visitors will experience a comparable surprise as they walk

into the exhibition of "East Christian Art" at Bernheimer's, across from Sotheby's back entrance on St. George Street. Petropoulos, who organized it, says it is his way of celebrating the 12th anniversary of "Asia," the art dealership he set up with a partner in 1974. An architect by training, Petropoulos was studying the interaction of Byzantine and Islamic architecture when he went into dealing. A London-educated Greek who comes from an old Constantinople family, he from the beginning divided his interests between Byzantine and Islamic art. A born internationalist, he intended his exhibition to make the point that Byzantine art, too, was international.

Yet, some of the pieces in his show leave no doubt as to the tremendous differences that separated the diverse areas so glibly lumped together by art historians under the blanket denomination "Byzantine." Aramaic-speaking Syria, including the big chunk that now lies in Turkey with the oldest Christian cities of Syria, Antioch (Antakya) and Edessa (Urf), had less in common with the Greek world than Germany did with Italy in the 16th century.

The most astonishing objet d'art in the exhibition is a silver dish dug up at Hama, in Syria. It illustrates a style that differs from any known silver vessel that can be pinned down to Greece, a rider holding a staff executed in low relief appears in a central roundel, framed by a diaper pattern extending over the slightly incurving sides. The geometricism of the intersecting beaded lines, each lozenge enclosing a rosette, is purely Eastern. The overall composition is a masterpiece in design balance. The horseman appears to be galloping through an ever-widening space thanks to the rhythmic effect created by the lozenge pattern on a curving surface. Despite some damage — a short strip of the rim incised with a palmette motif is missing — the dish is a sensational discovery.

While it is to be expected that the ongoing digging in Syria and the areas that were historically part of it in southern Turkey and Palestine, should bring to light unsuspected works of art, it is more of a shock to discover how little we know about later Byzantine culture. A cross carved in cherry wood, datable to the 17th century, is a masterpiece of Greek art from a period supposed to have been steeped in decadence. Its carving in high relief all along the surface of the cross gives it the appearance of a monument in miniature.

Even painting, the most frequently celebrated aspect of Byzantine creation, still eludes us to a large extent. Part of the reason lies in the nature of the art. Frescoes cannot be moved unless they are fragments from ruined monuments. And icons, i.e. sacred im-



St. John the Baptist, 15th century.

ages of devotion, are not easily moved either as the Royal Academy found out when the community of Erasmopolis in Syria massively refused to allow a Domination of the Virgin to be trundled around in the name of culture, thus leaving the exhibition one picture short and its catalogue with one color plate in excess. Those icons that have left their churches or monasteries for good are mostly war casualties of the 20th century.

Two admirable icons of the 14th century, unknown to all but a few scholars, are ascribed to Constantinople in the Bernheimer Gallery exhibition, a Transfiguration and an image of Jesus the Savior. Points of comparison to both are provided by the famous frescoes in the Chora monastery in Constantinople, which became the Kariye Camii in Istanbul after the city fell to the Turks in 1453. Neither icon would have been likely to travel west had not Constantinople, whose population was still largely Greek early in this century, been virtually emptied of its original inhabitants and its churches turned into empty shells.

The process continues, conveniently undocumented. One of the most stunning paintings at Bernheimer's is a 15th-century icon of St. John the Baptist, which was sold a few years ago at Christie's. Petropoulos points to parallels with an image of St. Peter from the Church of the Virgin of Asinou in Cyprus, now in the hands of the Republic of Cyprus's department of antiquities. Nothing is known of the journeys that took them to different places. Some schools of the Christian painting of the East have vanished except for random survivors. A highly distinctive style is known from a single 13th-century icon at Bernheimer's. The English scholar Robin Cormack, discussing the Transfiguration, speculates that it may have originated in Cilicia, populated by Armenians in the

13th century, hence its name Lesser Armenia.

Surprises culminate in the painting exhibition at the Royal Academy, on through June 21. This is a modified version of a little published show organized at the old university in Athens two years ago and briefly seen at the Palazzo Strozzi in Florence last autumn. Hastily mounted in three months, "From Byzantium to El Greco" is a random selection with no theme. This has its advantages. All historical considerations set aside, masterpieces are left to speak for themselves. Some were unknown until a year ago. An image that leaps at the visitors right at the beginning is an icon of St. John the Baptist attributed to Constantinople and believed to date from around 1300. It turned up on the market out of the blue and was snatched by the British Museum last August.

Other discoveries are occasionally made in Greek monasteries. The most spectacular one to be seen in the exhibition is an "Adoration of the Magi" that offers a curious Byzantine interpretation of 16th-century Venetian Mannerism. It is signed by one Domenico Theotokopoulos, known as El Greco. The "demonstration" needs perhaps a little more than a coincidence in name — Domenico — and the Cretan origin of both that icon and the painter El Greco. But the image shows how Greek art was by then getting drowned in the stream of influence brought by three centuries of Western domination before the Turks took over. Modern Greece relishes that Italianate aspect of late Byzantine art, heavily emphasized in the Royal Academy exhibition. The irony of history is that its neighbor Turkey followed the same way to decadence. And it too has an inordinate fondness for what, Topkapi Sarayı guides say early, is Türk Rokoko.

A New Path for Photojournalism

By Andy Grundberg
New York Times Service

FIFTEEN years after the demise of Life as a weekly magazine, photojournalism is reclaiming its former glamorous, legendary status. Pictures that were taken on assignments for magazines and newspapers now regularly reappear — in frames — on the walls of museums and galleries. The photojournalists of yesterday are being evaluated in biographies and celebrated with retrospective exhibitions. Today's photojournalists are big draws on the photography lecture-and-symposium circuit.

The signs of photojournalism's new cachet extend to the bookstores, where the patriotic anthology "A Day in the Life of America" has been on the U.S. best-seller list since before Christmas, and to the movies, where photojournalists have become the newest breed of Hollywood protagonists. In Oliver Stone's 1986 film "Salvador," James Woods plays the role with considerable panache and a sliver of accuracy: he is a disolute, macho, reckless and cunning Quixote. But when he sees government brutality against the peasants, he is filled with moral indignation.

A fresh and experimental spirit now prevails in the genre, fueled by a generation of photographers in their 30s and early 40s who are dissatisfied with the conventions they inherited from such patron saint figures as Robert Capa and W. Eugene Smith. They want their pictures to convey more complex and sophisticated meanings, of both a social and personal sort, and to this end they want to control the contexts in which their images are presented. They also want to receive recognition as creative photographers.

Curiously, however, the New Photojournalism has arisen without any new vehicles for its propagation. If anything, the number of magazines and newspapers willing to run committed, hard-hitting photo essays in the tradition of Smith and Capa has declined in the United States. This change in the marketplace, due in large part to the impact of television, has had an effect on both the form and presentation of photographic reportage. One of the most obvious and ironic characteristics of the New Photojournalism is that it is to be found in books and exhibitions as frequently as it is reproduced as news.

One could date the emergence of the New Photojournalism to the publication of "Nicaragua," Susan Meiselas's 1981 book of photographs chronicling the Sandinista revolution. Not only did Meiselas's pictures lack captions to guide the viewer's responses (explanations were provided only at the end of



David Burnett's photo of a drought victim in Ethiopia.

the book), they were in color. They were not the first war pictures in color, nor even the first in which the color actively served to heighten our emotional response to war — that honor belongs to the Vietnam pictures of Larry Burrows and John Olson, which were published in Life. But they used the vivid, saturated qualities of the Kodak rainbow in a way that struck some observers as artistic, if not decorative. Even their compositions seemed aesthetically premeditated.

As a consequence, Meiselas's book had an unsettling effect. The pictures looked like art — and especially like the color art photographs of William Eggleston, whose work the Museum of Modern Art had exhibited five years earlier. But they were of distinctly non-art subjects; indeed, they were highly charged politically, having been taken from the point of view of a rebel cause that the U.S. government has consistently opposed. Because of this combination, the pictures seemed to float away from the established moorings of photojournalism. Instead of condensing an event in a way that explained it, "Nicaragua" made the Sandinista revolution seem complicated and ineffable.

"Nicaragua" has since been joined by Gilles Peress's "Telex: Iran" (1984), a book that describes the Iranian revolution of Ayatollah Khomeini essentially in terms of the photographer's own confusion over the events he was recording, and Alex Webb's "Hot Light/Half-Made Worlds" (1986), consisting of super-saturated color photographs taken in tropical locales. Both books are problematic — Peress's because its invocation of confusion comes close to incomprehensibility, Webb's because it uses the third world almost as a prop in a formalist exercise — but both are representative of the new attitude in photojournalism. Significantly,

Peress's Iran pictures were first published in Afterimage, a small monthly published in Rochester, not in any mass-market venue.

Like these three photographers, today's most stimulating photojournalists seem more interested in the complexity of issues and events, and in conveying the flavor of their experience of them, than in producing easily digested, simple-to-understand images. Disaffected with most magazines (even though they continue to sell their work to them), they gravitate toward the book form, which allows them greater control and more space in which to get their messages across. Mary Ellen Mark, Eugene Richards and Miguel Rio Branco are among the photojournalists whose images achieve their ultimate expression in books. Richards's 1986 "Exploding Into Life," an illustrated journal of a cancer patient, is an example of the New Photojournalism's penchant for personal points of view; his co-author, Dorothea Lynch, was both the subject of the book and Richards's girlfriend.

But the current generation of photojournalists is not the first to seek to expand their genre with personal points of view, or to adopt the formal syntax of art photography in their work. Bruce Davidson, Charles Harbutt and Abigail Heyman, for example, independently developed a hybrid form of photojournalism in the early 1970s, choosing to display their work in books and galleries. Davidson's "East 100th Street," Harbutt's "Travelog" and Heyman's "Growing Up Female" tested the line between reportage and personal expression, and they were influential among today's younger photojournalists.

Within the last year all three photographers have produced long-awaited follow-ups. Harbutt's "Progress," depicting a town in Mexico's Yucatan, is as psycholo-

gically allusive as "Travelog"; Davidson's "Subway" examines another metaphor of urban life, and Heyman's "Dreams and Schemes," subtitled "Love and Marriage in Modern Times," again uses a first-person narrative to help pierce another social fantasy. What separates these photographers from their younger colleagues is less a matter of style than of content; they still seem to believe that a well-organized photograph communicates a certain meaning about its subject. Meiselas, Peress and Webb seem more acutely and self-consciously aware of the abyss between photographic appearances and the events they portray.

ICP/Midtown's current exhibition in New York serves as a ready gauge of how far the New Photojournalism has extended its influence into the world of reportage. David Burnett stands out as the most refined colorist, and his compositions often are as vibrant as his colors.

By virtue of its name, photojournalism has long defined itself according to what appears in organs of the press. What can we make, then, of pictures calling themselves photojournalism that appear in an exhibition setting? Or, more to the point, why is it that in the 1930s, photojournalism is increasingly seen in contexts other than magazines and newspapers?

It would be easy to blame the magazines and newspapers themselves, to criticize them for relying on images of a sensational sort, for preferring pictures that are big, graphic and easy to understand — "stoppers" in the jargon of the '50s picture magazines.

Yes it may turn out that photojournalism's turn to less ephemeral and more aesthetic ways of being seen has little to do with the desires of magazines and newspapers and everything to do with their archival television. More and more the news remains news only until the next network news update; television cameras exhaust the image potentials of a subject long before photographers get their film back to their offices. As video cameras designed to take still pictures reach the marketplace, news photography will have to be redefined.

Collector's Guide

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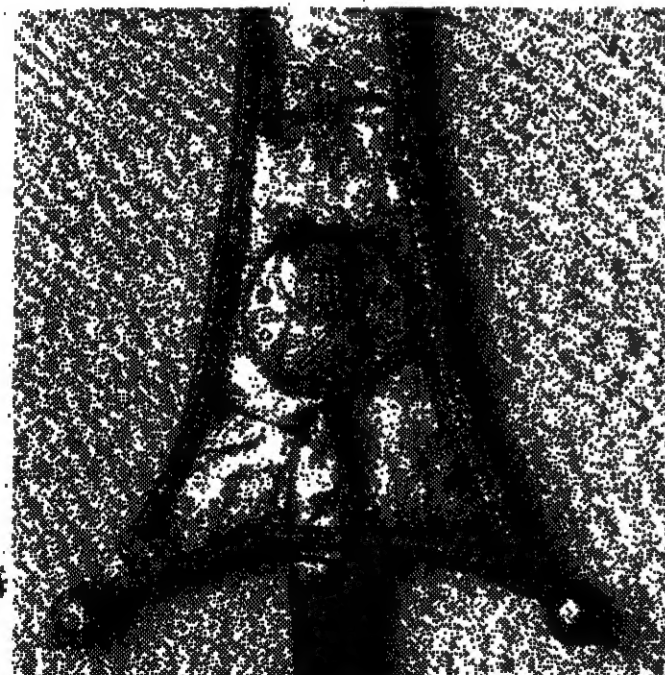
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18 The Wright stuff
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21 Roman
22 Hungry for
24 Jackie's
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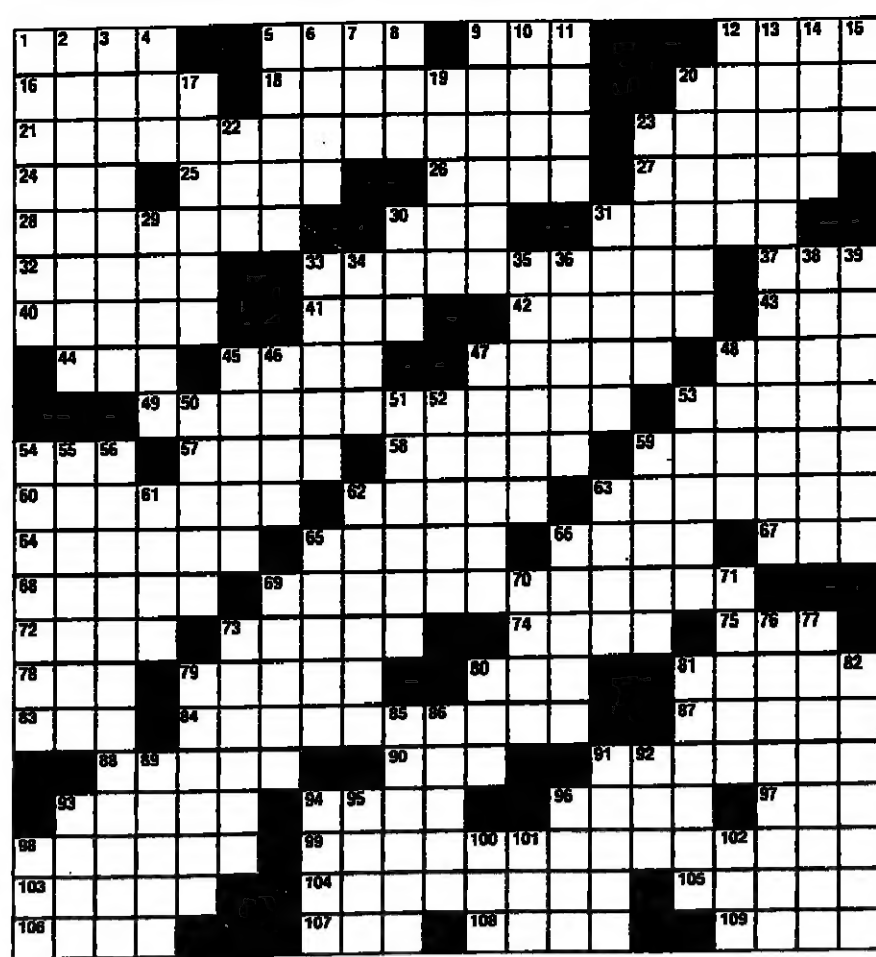
ACROSS

42 Dickinson or a
43 Poe's Annabel
44 Navy V.I.P.
45 Movie pooch
47 Dirt
48 Polygonal
49 Family man's
50 Fabled
51 "Alas!"
52 "America"
53 Washington,
54 Elizabethan
55 Summation
56 Knockout
57 Attorney, e.g.
58 Etamine's
59 Franklin's
60 Chess pcs.
61 Heaths for
62 Heathcliff
63 Sports to wax
64 Involved with
65 Cretan king

ACROSS

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94 More slothful
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96 Happening
97 Malediction
98 Glow hole
99 Ariz. city
100 Brooks or
101 Allen
102 Divorcees
103 Witness

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DOWN

1 Feeling guilt or
2 Sacred voice
3 Zenith
4 Author LeShan
5 Eateries
6 State
7 "Cara —"
8 Soft touch
9 Is appropriate
10 Lover's "I"
11 Faulkner hero
12 Cultivated land
13 Latin lad's
14 Fruit drinks
15 Blushing
16 Berates
17 Man in the van
18 of a clan
19 Very prim or
20 Precise
21 Ballerina
22 Cat's (game)
23 "On — Boat
24 To China," 1948
25 Musical instr.
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27 Perfume base
28 Midwest nation
29 Messenger
30 Gives off

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94 "In —"
95 Frost poem
96 Author Stan-
97 slaw
98 Start of many
99 a title
100 Whammy
101 Rubber source

THE BODY SILENT

By Robert F. Murphy. 242 pages. \$17.95. Henry Holt, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10175.

Reviewed by Harilyn Rousso

SUPPOSE YOU woke up one morning with a minor muscle spasm and over the course of the next several years found yourself experiencing the increasing deterioration of your body, to the point of becoming quadriplegic, unable to get across a room without the use of a motorized wheelchair, unable to wash, dress, feed yourself or conduct most daily activities without assistance. How do you imagine your life might change?

For Robert F. Murphy, professor of anthropology at Columbia University, this supposition is far from academic. Over the past 15 years, he has experienced profound physical changes as the result of the growth of an inoperable tumor on his spinal cord. His physical metamorphosis pales, however, in comparison to the social transformation he has undergone, from revered teacher, scholar, husband and father to a member of a highly stigmatized minority group: the disabled.

In his book, "The Body Silent," Murphy poignantly describes many of his personal struggles. For example, he takes us along the tortuous route by which he finally obtains an accurate diagnosis for a condition originally dismissed as psychological. He

BOOKS

also shares the painful moment of realization — on his way to the funeral of his colleague Margaret Mead — that can no longer wait. But even more important, he brings the perceptions of an anthropologist to bear on the social status of disabled people in our society. As he notes, few anthropologists have studied the experiences of disabled persons in our culture, mainly because these social scientists, as much as anyone else, have internalized their society's discomfort and negative attitudes toward people with disabilities.

Murphy recognizes that "disability is defined by society and given meaning by culture; it is a social malady." This social construct reflects the myths, fears and misunderstandings that society imposes on as much as one-fifth of the adult population of the United States, including this reviewer. Prejudice, not physical limitations, is the true source of the lower education, employment and income levels which those of us who are disabled face. Disability thus emerges as a civil-rights issue rather than a health issue, with many parallels between disabled persons and other oppressed minority groups.

Murphy's trenchant and unsentimental analysis of the position and image of disabled people in our

society also tells us much about our culture's shared illusions. For example, it reveals the extent of our obsession with the myth of the perfect body — jogging, health clubs, diets — which sets unreachable standards for everybody. And the reality of people with disabilities gives the lie to the fantasy that one can be totally independent.

People love their illusions, so a clearly imperfect, physically dependent person is a threat. Typically, nondisabled people handle the threat by regarding disabled people as "special," a subhuman species, with disability seen as their only, and defining, characteristic rather than as one of their many complex human features.

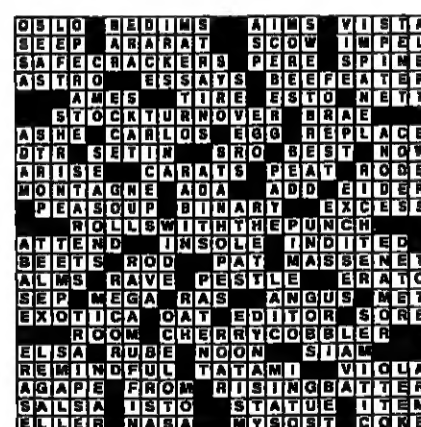
Regrettably, having clearly established the social nature of most barriers confronting disabled people, Murphy resorts to a painfully familiar response to social injustice — blaming the victim. He sees a negative self-image as the inevitable fate of disabled persons. "From my own experience and research and the work of others," he states, "I have found that the four most far-reaching changes in the consciousness of the disabled are: lowered self-esteem; the invasion and occupation of thought by physical deficits; a strong, total, and undesirable identification with a new, total, and undesirable identity." In other words, he thinks that disabled people also stigmatize themselves, feel bad about themselves for internal reasons that social attitudes only reinforce. Thus Murphy despairs of the possibility that disabled people will ever be able to fully join the mainstream of society.

While much of the early psychoanalytic literature did suggest an inevitable link between disability and problems of self-esteem and identity, more recent writings have challenged such a biologically deterministic point-of-view, giving increasing importance to the role of family and community attitudes, pre-disability psychological make-up and a host of other factors.

Despite some shortcomings, "The Body Silent" is a compelling book. Murphy speaks about disability from the inside out and, along with a growing number of disabled people, is insistent that his voice be heard, although his body happens to be silent.

Harilyn Rousso, a psychotherapist and chairperson of the Association of Mental Health Practitioners with Disabilities, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY MOM HAS A HAIR APPOINTMENT THIS MORNING. DAD SAYS IT'S THE SAME HAIR, BUT NEW GOSSIP."

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	12	8	Beijing	21	8
Amsterdam	12	8	Bombay	21	8
Antwerp	12	8	Buenos Aires	21	8
Birmingham	12	8	Calcutta	21	8
Bombay	12	8	Chennai	21	8
Boston	12	8	Colombo	21	8
Buenos Aires	12	8	Dacca	21	8
Calcutta	12	8	Delhi	21	8
Chennai	12	8	Guwahati	21	8
Colombo	12	8	Hong Kong	21	8
Dacca	12	8	Kobe	21	8
Delhi	12	8	London	12	8
Guwahati	12	8	Los Angeles	12	8
Hong Kong	12	8	Manila	12	8
Kobe	12	8	Medan	12	8
London	12	8	Osaka	12	8
Los Angeles	12	8	Paris	12	8
Manila	12	8	Rangoon	12	8
Medan	12	8	Seoul	12	8
Osaka	12	8	Singapore	12	8
Paris	12	8	Taipei	12	8
Rangoon	12	8	Tokyo	12	8
Seoul	12	8	Yokohama	12	8
Singapore	12	8			
Taipei	12	8			
Tokyo	12	8			
Yokohama	12	8			

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, T. 20-25 (18-25), L. 10-15 (10-15), NEW YORK: Partly, T. 20-25 (18-25), L. 10-15 (10-15), LOS ANGELES: Partly, T. 20-25 (18-25), L. 10-15 (10-15), SINGAPORE: Partly, T. 20-25 (18-25), L. 10-15 (10-15).

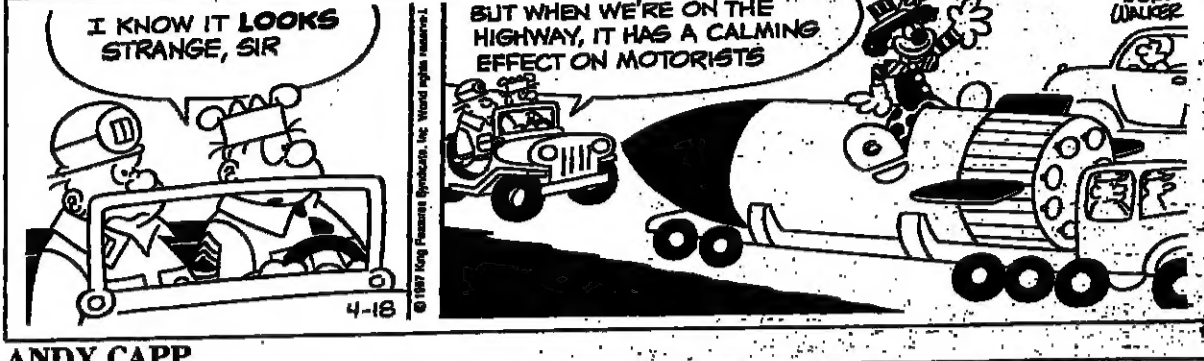
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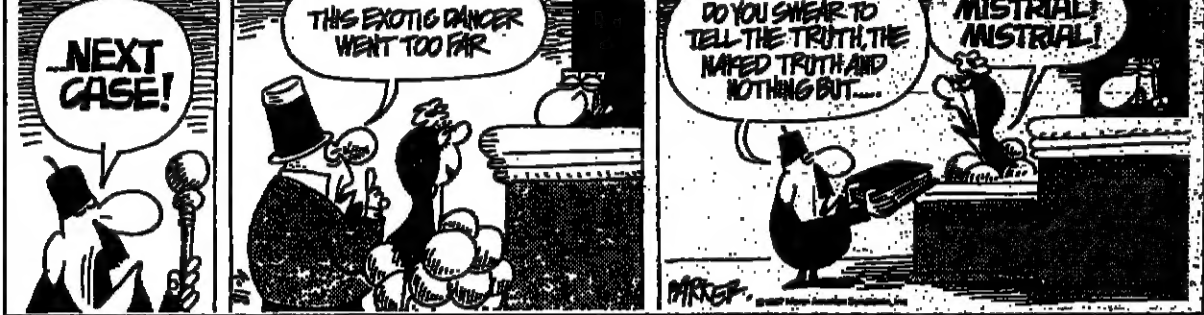
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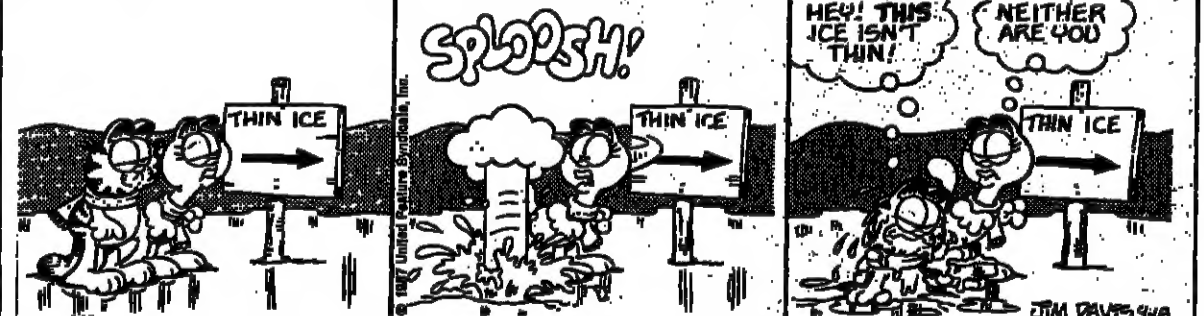
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Prize Money Pays Off at Boston Marathon

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The Boston Marathon, invigorated by its venture into prize money payoffs last year, will be run Monday with one of the strongest fields in its 91-year history.

The lure of at least \$71,000 for the winner — \$40,000 cash and a Mercedes-Benz valued at \$31,000 — has attracted an awesome field.

Jack Mahoney, special events coordinator for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., which last year committed \$10 million for 10 years to the race, has called it the best field since the 1984 Olympics, and possibly better.

It includes Juma Ikangaa of Tanzania, the world's top-ranked marathoner; defending champion Rob de Castella of Australia, ranked No. 2 in the world; Steve Jones of Wales, ranked No. 1 in 1985 and the second-fastest marathoner in history; John Treacy of Ireland, the 1984 Olympic silver medalist; Toshiko Seko of Japan, the 1981 champion and No. 4 in the world; 1984-85 winner Geoff Smith of Britain; four-time champion Bill Rodgers of the United States, and 1986 U.S. road racer of the year Ed Eyestone.

The women's field is not as impressive because of the loss of Olympic gold medalist and U.S. record-holder Joan Benoit Samuelson, who has a thigh injury, and Lorraine Moller of New Zealand, the 1984 champion who withdrew after suffering from an iron deficiency.

Still, it includes Olympic bronze medalist Rosa Mota of Portugal, 1980 Boston winner Jacqueline Gareau of Canada and 1985 champion Lisa Larsen Weidenbach.

An Awesome Field for Monday's Race Includes Ikangaa, de Castella, Jones

The women's prize structure is the same as the men's, totaling \$161,500 including the car.

The Boston race, the world's oldest annual marathon, had fallen behind many other major marathons in stature because it defiantly refused to award prize money. It was threatening to turn into a "people's" race as top-flight runners opted for more lucrative events.

But in the summer of 1985, the Boston Athletic Association, which organizes the race, voted to pay prize money for the first time the following year.

The association decided, however, to hold the line on appearance money — a favorite lure for other marathons — and instead reward runners for their participation in clinics and other programs sponsored by the insurance company.

That has amounted to a substantial fee. Jones, who withdrew from last year's race because of an Achilles' tendon injury, earned \$100,000 for his extracurricular work.

Performance bonus money of \$50,000 each will be awarded for breaking the men's world best of 2 hours, 7 minutes, 12 seconds, set by Carlos Lopes of Portugal, and for breaking the women's world best of 2:21:06, set by Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway, last year's Boston winner.

Bonus money of \$25,000 will be given to any runner beating the men's course record of 2:07:51, set by de Castella last year, or the women's course mark of 2:22:43, set by Samuelson in 1983.

The bonus money for the men

in the second half of the race, finishing nearly 3 1/2 minutes ahead of the runner-up, Art Boileau of Canada.

■ Union Picketing Barred

A federal judge Thursday barred a hotel workers' union involved in a dispute with John Hancock from going ahead with a threatened disruption of Monday's race. The Associated Press reported.

But Dominic Bozzotto, president of Local 26 of the Hotel, Restaurant, Institutional Employees and Bartenders Union, indicated that the ruling would not keep union supporters away from the race.

As to what the union plans to do, Bozzotto said, "These plans are ongoing. We are refining them and to talk about them now would ruin the element of surprise."

The ruling by U.S. District Judge Walter J. Skinner came on a request by the National Labor Relations Board, which supported a claim by John Hancock. The union contends John Hancock is blocking its attempts to organize workers at the company-owned Back Bay Hilton, while the NLRB and John Hancock say the union should be directing its organizing drive at the management firm that runs the hotel.

Based on a hearing Wednesday, U.S. District Judge Walter J. Skinner concluded that the union had "made veiled threats of action involving the marathon" and cited an advertisement published by the union asking citizens to "Accept Our Apologies For Any Disruption on April 20th."

He also noted that "Bozzotto stated on local television that no action would be too outrageous if necessary to accomplish the local's purpose."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hayes, on Heritage Golf Record, Leads by 2

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — Mark Hayes set a front-nine course record Thursday en route to a seven-under-par 64 that gave him a two-stroke lead after one round of the Heritage Classic golf tournament.

Hayes, 37, birdied the first three holes in shooting six-under-par 30 for the front nine at the difficult Hilton Head Golf Links. His score broke the course record of 31 set by Jack Nicklaus in 1975 and equaled several times since.

Former Heritage winner Bernhard Langer of West Germany, Howard Twitty, Scott Hoch, John Cook and Mark Calcavecchia were at 66, with David Frost of South Africa and Steve Jones at 67 and defending champion Fuzzy Zoeller in a group at 68.

Corey Pavin, the only two-time winner on the PGA Tour this season, and U.S. Open champ Ray Floyd were at 69. Larry Mize, the new Masters champion, struggled to a 76 while Greg Norman of Australia, who lost the playoff to Mize last weekend, was two under par until his tee shot hit a tree limb on the 14th hole, dropped onto a cart-path and kicked out of bounds. The double bogey led to a score of 72 and Norman saying, "Obviously, the golfing gods still don't like me."

NBA Suns Players Face Drug Indictments

NEW YORK (NYT) — As many as seven former and current members of the Phoenix Suns of the NBA have testified before a grand jury investigating drug use in the Phoenix area, according to a lawyer representing one of the players.

(KPNX-TV, of Phoenix, in a report later confirmed by the director of the investigations, said Thursday that a county grand jury would indict center James Edwards, guards Jay Humphries and Grant Gondrezick and former player Garfield Heard. The Associated Press reported.)

Philip Goldstein, who represents William Bedford, the team's rookie center, said Goldstein said neither Walter Davis, the team's star guard who spent two days before the panel, nor Bedford were targets of the inquiry.

For the Record

Weightlifter He Zhuogang of China broke his world record Friday in the 52-kilogram (115-pound) division when he snatched 116.5 kilograms at the Asian and international junior event in West Germany last May.

Temperate SA has been rated the early favorite, at 5-2, for the Kentucky Derby, followed by Masterful Advocate and Capote at 3-1. Demons Begone and Cryptol 12-1 and Conquistador at 15-1, Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book said in Reno, Nevada.

Quotable

"Reggie Jackson of the Oakland A's, on why he's not looking for any special ceremonies during his last year playing baseball: "I don't want a lot of hoopla because I'm a lot of hoopla anyway."

هكذا من الشغل

SPORTS

In Kansas City, 'Bo' Is Becoming a Nickname for Superman

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Conversations temporarily cease. Visits to the rest room are delayed. Vendors find it convenient to be at the head of an aisle, where they have a closer view of the field. No one looks hungry or thirsty, anyway. All eyes in Royals Stadium are watching No. 16 walking deliberately to home plate, circling a bat as if it were a drum major's baton.

His name is in lights on the scoreboard and stitched on the back of his uniform shirt, but this is one player the fans already know without a scorecard. In Kansas City, it is not even necessary to call him by his last name. He's simply Bo.

After the Bo, the way baseball fans say "Reggie" and "Duke," the "Bo" and "Duke" and "Reggie" are used to say "Mike," "Duke" and "Reggie." Two weeks into the season, in the second month of his major-league career — dating to September of last year — Bo Jackson is generating the kind of attention that legends are made.

George Brett hit .390 in 1980 and the Royals' fans were respectful, watching a Rembrandt at home plate. Jackson shows a potential to hit home runs that threaten traffic on Interstate 70 and those same fans are on the edge of their seats, shouting, "Bo," "Bo," "Bo," like so many beehives.

"I hope they aren't spoiled," Jackson said the other night. "I hope they see me as a baseball player, not Superman. I expect to contribute to the team but I'm not a one-man show."

After eight games, as he prepares for his first appearance in Yankee Stadium this weekend, Jackson is batting .453 with 3 home runs and 13 runs batted in. It's early, sure, but the Royals think they have something special.

John Schuerholz, the executive vice president and general manager, who admitted he was leaning toward sending Jackson to the minor leagues at the end of spring training, now says, "I've never seen a more remarkable athlete than Bo Jackson. He has mystical qualities and a commitment to succeed. The one thing you learn about Bo is not to anticipate failure. He doesn't even think about it."

Teammates watch in amazement, marveling at his early season exploits. For example, 45 minutes after Tuesday night's game against the Detroit Tigers, some of the Royals first learned that Jackson had cracked his bat when he hit his second home run of the game, a towering grand slam over the right-center-field fence that traveled more than 420 feet (128 meters). They shook their heads, some wondering whether this was just an embellishment.

"When I hit it, I heard the bat crack," Jackson said, displaying the evidence: a splintering along the trademark. "I thought the ball was going to be caught on the warning track. But it kept going."

He sat at his locker, having removed his uniform shirt, revealing the sloped shoulders and heavily muscled upper torso of a football player. Jackson is 6 feet 1 inch (1.83 meters) and 223 pounds (100.6 kilograms). There was a scar slicing down his right

shoulder, a remembrance from his days as an all-American football running back at Auburn, where Jackson built a reputation that eventually earned him the Heisman Trophy in 1985.

Some people scoffed on that Saturday night in December 1985 at the Downtown Athletic Club in New York City when Jackson said he had not decided whether he would pursue a professional baseball or football career. The popular assumption was that he was using baseball as leverage, enhancing his bargaining position as the National Football League's prospective No. 1 draft choice.

"I like making lies out of people," Jackson said. "I knew people were saying, 'Here this guy just won the Heisman Trophy and he talks about baseball.' But I don't listen to that malarky. I was gonna do what I was gonna do. And if I suffered for it, then it was my decision."

Even as a youngster in Bessemer, Alabama, Jackson preferred baseball. But he turned down a contract offer from the Yankees after high school to accept a football scholarship at Auburn. Four years later, with the Heisman Trophy on his résumé and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers offering substantially more money than the Royals, Jackson chose to pursue his first love.

"What I like about baseball is being able to go out there and compete against one guy," he said. "It's you against him, the batter against the pitcher." At this point in his career, Jackson relies on

natural ability — speed, strength and athletic instinct — and an unwavering determination to succeed. He has not played nearly enough baseball through the years to anticipate what a pitcher will throw in certain situations, how a ball will veer when it is hit to him in left field, or even how to take a proper lead on first base. But he wants to learn.

"I dedicated my work habits to baseball this spring," he said. "I eat and sleep baseball. And ninety-nine and three-quarters percent of the time, what I put my mind to, I get."

Ed Napoleon, a coach for the Royals, was Jackson's tutor in the instructional league last fall, teaching some of the basics youngsters learn at the Little League level. "When he fielded a ball, he would hold his glove flat on the ground and the ball would roll up his arm," Napoleon said. "I showed him how to drop his wrist so the glove would be perpendicular."

"The thing about Bo, though, is his ability to retain what he's taught," Napoleon said. "You work on something a day or two and it sticks. He doesn't fall back into old habits."

Jackson is learning on the job. Every afternoon, he arrives at the stadium early, working with Napoleon. During batting practice, he is watched closely by Hal McRae, the Royals' batting coach and pinch-hitter.

McRae, for one, has cautioned about becoming overenthusiastic. "Bo is not out of the woods by any

means," he said. "To come this fast is unusual, but don't expect too much. Just enjoy what you're seeing while the ride lasts."

McRae played on the Cincinnati Reds teams of the 1970s, numbering Johnny Bench, Tony Perez, Pete Rose, Ken Griffey and George Foster among his teammates. He has been a teammate of Brett's for 14 years. Yet, he said, "Bo has more natural ability than anyone I've ever seen. I'm not saying he's the best player, but he has the most talent."

What upsets Jackson are the continued references to football. He is proud of what he achieved, but does not want to dwell on the subject. He managed a smile when reminded he is the only Heisman Trophy winner to hit a grand slam.

"My teammates call me the football player but that's good-natured," he said. "I went back to Auburn last year and could have gone to watch the last four games. But I didn't. I went hunting or to a shopping mall instead."

"I knew that if I went to the games, people would say, 'Bo is leaving toward football again.' I don't have time for football again. Maybe, it wasn't the best thing to do, but it was what I had to do."

"The agony the Royals will go through will be worth it," said the Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson. "What an enjoyable agony. It was money well spent. By 1989, you're not going to want to throw the ball over the plate against him."



"I was gonna do what I was gonna do. And if I suffered for it, then it was my decision."

— Bo Jackson

Maple Leafs, Jets, Flyers Gain Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The National Hockey League's last-place finishers of the past two seasons will meet Tuesday night to begin a division championship series. In the Norris Division, of course.

The Toronto Maple Leafs, the lowest team in the league two years ago, advanced Thursday night to the second round of the Stanley Cup playoffs with a 4-0 victory over the St. Louis Blues. The Detroit Red



Michael Jordan went over Randy Wittman of the Hawks to score two of his 61 points in a game the Bulls lost, 117-114.

Jordan Gets 61 Points, but Not Enough

By Mike Downey

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Michael Jordan scored 61 points Thursday night and became the first player in 24 years — and the only man other than Wilt Chamberlain — to score 3,000 in a National Basketball Association season.

Jordan now has 3,024 points, with a game remaining Friday night in Boston. With nine more points, Jordan can catch Chamberlain for the third highest one-season point total, but the 7-foot-1-inch (2.15-meter) Chamberlain's record totals of 4,029 (in 1961-62) and 3,586 (1962-63) are out of reach.

"I think it's a great compliment to be mentioned in the same sentence as Wilt, and a great achievement," said Jordan, who is 6-6. "It caps off a great season for me."

Although the Atlanta Hawks double-teamed and even triple-teamed him, Jordan broke the 3,000 barrier by scoring his 38th point on a lay-up early in the third period; he had 48 points by the end of three quarters.

With that lay-up, Jordan also completed a run of 23 straight points for the Bulls, another NBA record.

He scored 53, 50 and 61 points in his last three games.

"The guy is phenomenal," said his coach, Doug Collins.

"Michael is one of the greatest ever to play the game," said the Hawks' coach, Mike Fratello.

Maybe most phenomenal of all Thursday was that a breathing-room-only crowd in Chicago Stadium, announced as 18,122, left the arena talking about the shots Jordan missed.

At one point, he missed on a runaway dunk. No one could remember seeing him do that before.

He also missed Chicago's last two shots: a soft eight-footer under pressure with four seconds to play and a prayer from midcourt at the buzzer. As a result, the Bulls lost, 117-114, after leading most of the contest, and in all likelihood lost their shot at a 500 season, their record falling to 40-41 with only the Celtics left to play.

A subdued Jordan said afterward that he doubted he would ever again score as many points in one season. "I wouldn't want to," he said. "I'd much rather trade them in for more wins."



Catcher Mike Scioscia of the Dodgers stopped Joey Cora from scoring in a game the Padres won in 10 innings.

Strawberry Homers, Adds to Phils' Woes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Darryl Strawberry extended his hitting streak Thursday night and helped prolong the Philadelphia Phillies' misery.

Strawberry hit his fifth home run this season and drove in four runs during a 9-3 victory that gave the World Series champion New York Mets their first three-game series sweep of the Phillies since 1972.

The Phillies were expected to challenge for the East Division title, but instead are off to a 1-8 start, the worst in the National League, and are 1-6 at Veterans Stadium.

"Once again we were in a hole almost before it started," said their manager, John Felske. "We're supposed to play well at home and we're just not getting it done. Our pitching needs improvement, but we really need to improve in every area."

Strawberry would find it hard to improve on his season's start. He has hit in all eight of his games and has a major-league high 15 RBI.

"I've got good work habits," he said. "I'm coming to the park every day ready to play. Everybody on this team is doing the little things that win ball games."

The Mets took advantage of starting pitcher Joe Cowley's wildness in the first inning, parlaying three walks into two runs that were forced home when Strawberry and Howard Johnson walked.

The Mets scored five runs in the second, with Wally Backman driving in two, Carter tripling in one and Strawberry hitting a two-run homer.

Expos 4, Cardinals 3: In St. Louis, Neal Heaton pitched six-hit ball for 7½ innings for his first NL victory. Heaton, Montreal's offseason acquisition from Minnesota, walked one and struck out three, retiring 17 consecutive batters before Joe Oquendo got a pinch-hit double in the eighth.

Randy St. Claire ended the game by striking out pinch-hitter Jack Clark with two runners on, the last pinch hit in 1987.

Pinches 6, Cubs 8: In Chicago, Andy Van Slyke tripled to start a four-run sixth and Mike LaValliere hit a two-run double that inning to back the four-hit pitching of Bob Kipper as the Cubs went 0-4 at Wrigley Field. Kipper struck out eight and walked one for his first shutout and first complete game in the major leagues.

Padres 3, Dodgers 2: In San Diego,

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

go, Carmelo Martinez doubled in Tony Gwynn with none out in the 10th to beat Los Angeles. Gwynn had opened the inning with his fifth consecutive hit of the game, but was fined \$100 for missing a hit-and-run sign on Martinez's double.

Blue Jays 4, Red Sox 2: In the American League, in Toronto, Rance Mulliniks drove in two runs with a single and a homer off Roger Clemens and Jimmy Key held Boston to two hits for six innings, solo homers by Dave Henderson and Jim Rice.

Clemens, a holdout who missed 29 days of spring training, allowed four runs, three earned, in 7½ innings. He walked two and struck out nine in going 0-2 in two starts, both against Key. That is half the losses Clemens had in 1986, when he was 24-4 and won the Cy Young Award.

Martinez 6, Athletics 15 RBI: In Seattle, Ken Phelps drove in three runs against Oakland and Mike Trujillo struck out a career-high eight. Second baseman Tony Phillips' bad throw allowed the winning run to score in the fourth. (UPI, AP)

NHL PLAYOFFS

Wings, last in the league last season, had swept the Chicago Blackhawks in the other division semifinal, so the Maple Leafs next meet the Red Wings in a championship series that will match two of the original six teams in the NHL.

The Maple Leafs' Brad Smith scored at 2:55 of the first period in Toronto to provide a lead that Ken Wregget protected with 19 saves, eliminating the Blues in six games.

"Tell the guy with the moustache that the miracle just happened," said Toronto's coach, John Poppley, in reply to a statement by the Blues' coach, Jacques Martin, that the Maple Leafs would need a miracle to beat his team.

Wregget said he "got great support from my teammates." They hardly gave them a first shot and there were no second shots at all. The big thing is that we got a win and we don't have to go back to St. Louis. The shutout is just a bonus."

Smith, the seldom-used wing, scored the only goal Wregget would need when he took a pass from Wendel Clark at center ice, went in alone and beat Greg Millen.

"We want to win and won the war in the trenches," said Smith, who had scored only two goals all season, and whose contributions usually have come in the form of a stiff check or facelift. "It took the 'singles' to bail us out."

Jets 6, Flames 1: In the Smythe Division, in Winnipeg, Doug Smith scored two goals and the Jets surged to a four-goal lead in the first period on route to their six-game series triumph over Calgary, which had lost the Cup final in five games last season to the Montreal Canadiens.

Small game Winnipeg 4-0 in opening period, then completed the scoring

at 16:18 of the third with his third goal of the series. The Jets, who were swept by Calgary in the first round of last year's playoffs, will play the Edmonton Oilers in the Smythe final starting Tuesday in Edmonton, Alberta.

Flames 8, Rangers 6: In the Patrick Division, in New York, Derrick Smith and Doug Crossman scored first-period goals in support of rookie goalie Ron Hextall and New York was eliminated in six games.

Smith, at 9:18, gave the Flyers a lead they never relinquished. Hextall stopped 36 shots for his second shutout of the playoffs, doubling his regular-season total.

Islanders 5, Capitals 4: In the other Patrick semifinal, in Uniondale, New York, Pat LaFontaine scored twice and set up Mikko Maki's breakaway goal to force a seventh game against Washington.

The Islanders, trailing by 3-2, tied on a power-play goal by LaFontaine at 11:31 of the second period, when he rebounded Maki's shot. LaFontaine set up the go-ahead goal at 14:27 with a pass from his blue line and Maki, on a breakaway, beat rookie goalie Bob Mason with a backhand. Maki then put a shot

on net and LaFontaine shoveled in a backhand for his third goal of the playoffs and a 5-3 lead.

The Islanders had trailed in the series, three games to one. The seventh game is to be played Saturday night in Landover, Maryland, but the Islanders, who have eliminated the Capitals in four of the past five postseasons, are 19-7 in games in which they have faced elimination.

Noriques 5, Whalers 4: In the Adams Division, in Quebec, Peter Stastny's second goal of the game, at 6:05 of overtime, helped rally his team from a three-goal deficit and eliminate Hartford in six games.

Center Dale Hunter set up Stastny for a breakaway and Stastny — converted to wing on Hunter's line for the series — out-kicked two defensemen before shooting the puck between goalie Mike Liut's skates and the post for his sixth goal of the series.

It was the fourth straight year that the team that had led the Adams during the regular season was eliminated in the first round of the playoffs. In the division final, the Noriques play the Canadiens, who eliminated the Boston Bruins in four straight.

He was 22 of 38 shooting for the game, and 17 of 21 on free throws. He also led the Bulls in rebounds, with 10, and in steals, with four.

Atlanta, by winning, kept alive its bid for the NBA Eastern Conference's best record. The Hawks are 57-24 to the Celtics' 57-23, but the two teams meeting Sunday at Boston Garden.

Should they end the season with the same record, Atlanta will own the home-court advantage in the playoffs, by virtue of a tie-breaker system. The Celtics are 0-3 at Atlanta's Omni this season.

Even an appointment with Larry Bird might look like a breather to the Hawks, so exhausted were they after chasing Jordan. They tried several methods during the first half, when Jordan scored 31 points, and roughed him up whenever they could. They were delighted to limit him to 13 points in the final quarter, and to see him miss the last shot.

"At the end, we knew who would get it," said Dominique Wilkins, who scored 34 points for Atlanta.

"Michael is their bread-and-butter man. We felt if he beat us with a 70-footer, then that's how they would have to do it."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Toronto	8	1	0
Seattle	0	0	0
California	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0
White Sox	0	0	0
Yankees	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	0
Red Sox	0	0	0
Blue Jays	0	0	0
Indians	0	0	0
Mariners	0	0	0
Padres	0	0	0
Braves	0	0	0
Phillies	0	0	0
Mets	0	0	0
Giants	0	0	0
Rockies	0	0	0
Angels	0	0	0
Twins	0	0	0
Marlins	0	0	0
Reds	0	0	0
Pirates	0	0	0
Cubs	0	0	0
Brewers	0	0	0
Cardinals	0	0	0
Pirates	0	0	0
Braves	0	0	0
Phillies	0	0	0
Mets	0	0	0
Giants	0	0	0
Rockies	0	0	0
Angels	0	0	0
Twins	0	0	0
Marlins	0	0	0
Reds	0	0	0
Pirates	0	0	0
Cubs	0	0	0
Brewers	0	0	0
Cardinals	0	0	0

Transition

BASKETBALL
National basketball Association
PORTLAND—Signed Charles James, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
GREEN BAY—Released Norm. Franz, wide receiver.

COLLEGE
ARIZONA—Named Tony McAndrews as an unpaid assistant to the basketball team.
CLARK, S.C.—Signed Gene Edwards, basketball coach.
CLARK, MASS.—Named Kevin Clark basketball coach.
GEORGIA—Named Nick Maccarucci basketball coach.
GEORGIA TECH—Announced resignation of Joe Harrington, men's basketball coach.
GEORGIA TECH—Sole for Turner, quarterback, via withdrawal from transfer.
GEORGIA TECH—Signed Jim Dowell, basketball coach.
MORRIS, TEX.—Signed Robert C. Daniel, coach, interim basketball coaches.
MANCHESTER COLLEGE—Named Pat Cunningham basketball coach.
MICHIGANE STATE—Named Dave Simmons assistant basketball coach.
MICHIGANE STATE—Announced the resignation of Mel Harrington, men's basketball coach.
SOUTH ALABAMA—Named Brian Radtke, basketball coach.

